

DICTATION

AND

PRONUNCIATION

EXERCISES.

NEW YORK: A. S. BARNES & BURR,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS 51 and 59 John Street.









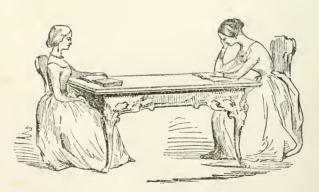


TEACHER'S AND SCHOLAR'S HAND-BOOK.



PROPER POSITION.

IMPROPER POSITION.



PROPER POSITION.

IMPROPER POSITION.

EXERCISES

FOR

DICTATION AND PRONUNCIATION;

CONTAINING

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE MOST DIFFICULT WORDS IN THE
LANGUAGE, INCLUDING NEARLY THREE HUNDRED
MILITARY AND WAR TERMS, TOGETHER WITH
A VARIETY OF USEFUL LESSONS.

BY CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF "TEACHER AND PARENT," "TEACHER'S ASSISTANT," ETC.



NEW YORK:

A. S. BARNES & BURR, 51 JOHN-STREET. CHICAGO: GEORGE SHERWOOD.

1865.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1862, By A. S. BARNES & BURR,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

RENNIE, SHEA & LINDSAY,

Stereotypers and Electrotypers,

81, 83 & 85 Centre-Street,

NEW YORK,

GEO. W. WOOD, PRINTER, No. 2 Dutch-st., N. Y.

INTRODUCTION.

In making this volume, it has not been the aim of the author to furnish a substitute for the spelling-book, but rather to prepare an accompaniment to it, for the use of the higher classes in our schools. In itself, the exercise of spelling is not a very attractive one, and conducted as it too often is, it becomes very dull and monotonous. It is confidently believed that the arrangement of this book, and a due observance of the "Hints on Spelling," will do much to give the subject practical importance, and at the same time invest it with interest.

In the several collections, or groupings of words, the author has endeavored to bring together the most prominent words in each department, and, by a few suggestive questions, to give a practical bearing to the subjects, and make them the media of much useful information.

For most of the reading and spelling exercises in the middle of the book, under the head

of "Miscellaneous Words," the author would acknowledge his indebtedness to a work* formerly published by A. S. Barnes & Co., and which he has been allowed to use freely.

The work is commended to teachers and committees, with the firm belief that its careful use will do much to secure proficiency in the branch under consideration, and at the same time attach to it an interest and importance not heretofore felt.

The various miscellaneous exercises in the book will, it is believed, readily commend themselves to teachers, and open a wide field for much general instruction in every-day matters, and thus make the work a desirable one as a basis of many useful Object Lessons. The skill-ful teacher will readily extend and expand the various subjects presented.

NEW BRITAIN, Ct., Jan. 1, 1862.

^{* &}quot;The Orthoepist," by J. H. Martin.

CONTENTS.

| TT: . C NI | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Hints on Spelling | 9 |
| Rules for the use of Capitals | |
| Rules for Spelling | 18 |
| Words similar in Pronunciation, but dissimilar in Spelling | |
| and Meaning | 22 |
| Words pronounced nearly alike, but differing in Spelling and | |
| Meaning | 34 |
| Words of Two Pronunciations | |
| Synonyms | 42 |
| Words of Special Resemblance | 52 |
| Words varying in use | 53 |
| Words liable to be misspelled | 55 |
| Christian Names of Males | 56 |
| Christian Names of Females | 57 |
| Occupations, Professions, &c | 58 |
| Animals | 59 |
| Birds | 60 |
| Fishes, Bivalves, and Reptiles | 61 |
| Trees | 61 |
| Flowers, Roots, and Shrubs | 62 |
| Productions of the Farm and Garden | 63 |
| Agricultural Implements, &c | 63 |
| Furniture and Articles of Household use | 64 |
| Arithmetic | 65 |
| Grammar | 65 |
| Geography | 66 |
| Philosophy | 66 |
| Botany | 67 |
| Physiology | 68 |
| Forms or Shapes | 68 |
| Books, &c | 69 |
| Wearing Apparel | 69 |
| Miscellaneous Articles of a Variety Store | 70 |
| Architecture | 70 |

| 2011 | | PAGE |
|----------------------------------|---|------|
| Military ' | Cerms | . 72 |
| Terms relating to Government, &c | | . 74 |
| Origin of | Words | . 75 |
| | of Hardware | |
| Plurals of | Nouns | . 80 |
| Boats, and | d parts of a Ship | . 83 |
| Α. | The Exeursion | 92 |
| в. | The Banquet Hall | . 99 |
| C • | An Overland Journey to California | 107 |
| D. | The Daguerrian Gallery | 115 |
| E. | The French President | |
| F. | The Fête Champêtre in Paris | 123 |
| G. | The Man in the Railroad Car | 127 |
| H. | The Invalid | 130 |
| I. | Railroad to the Pacific | 134 |
| J. & K. | The Artist | 138 |
| L. | Congress | 142 |
| M. | The British Museum | |
| N. | The Naïve Young Man | 156 |
| 0. | Greenwood Cemetery | |
| P. | The Menagerie | 173 |
| Q. | The Emigrant | 189 |
| R. | The Restaurant | |
| S. | Books | 200 |
| т. | The Lunatic Asylum | 210 |
| \mathbf{U}_{ullet} | The Louvre in Paris | 215 |
| v. | The Louvre, continued | 221 |
| W. X. (| | 225 |
| Marine Jo | ournal | 227 |
| Review of | the Market | 233 |
| | Affairs | |
| Exports | *************************************** | 288 |
| Productions of the Earth | | 240 |
| Prefixes | | |
| Affixes or Terminations | | |
| The State Mottoes | | |
| Abbreviations | | |
| Proof Marks | | |

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

In teaching Spelling, the instructor should aim to give interest to the exercise by frequently varying the mode of conducting the same. But whatever course is pursued, the two following directions should be strictly adhered to:—

1. Pronounce the word distinctly; just as it would be pronounced by a good reader or speaker, with no undue emphasis upon any letter or syl-

lable.

2. Allow the pupil to try once, only, on a word;

as all beyond will be merely guessing.

In order to secure the perfect attention of a class, and at the same time awaken an interest in the exercise, the following hints, which were first given by the author of this, in another work,*

may be found useful:-

I. Read a short sentence distinctly, and require every word to be spelt by the class,—the first scholar pronouncing and spelling the first word, the next scholar the second, and so on, until all the words in the sentence have been spelt. After a little practice in this method, scholars will be able to go through with quite long sen-

^{* &}quot; The Teacher and Parent."

tences, with a good degree of accuracy and promptness. Many valuable truths and proverbs may in this way be impressed upon the mind, while attention is more directly given to orthography. The following may be samples:—

A good scholar will be industrious and obe-

dient.

If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

2. It will be well, often, to make all the members of a class feel responsible for the accurate spelling of each and every word. If the first member of a class misspells the word given to him, let the teacher proceed and give out the next word, without intimating whether the first was correctly or incorrectly spelt. If the second scholar thinks the first word was not correctly spelt, he will spell it instead of the one given to him; and so on, through the class, each being expected to correct any error that may have been committed. If the first spells a word wrong, and no one corrects it, let all be charged with a failure. This method will amply compensate for its frequent adoption.

We will now proceed to speak of some points in relation to the mode of conducting an exercise with the slate. Most experienced teachers have, latterly, often adopted the plan of writing words; but, for the benefit of others, we will specify

one or two modes.

Let the teacher select words from some studied exercise, either in the reading-book or spelling-book, pronounce them distinctly, allow-

ing time, after each word, for all to write it legibly. After all the words have been given out, each slate may be examined separately and all errors noted; or, the members of a class may exchange slates, and each examine his companion's slate,—while the teacher spells the words correctly,—and mark the number wrong upon each slate. Or, instead of either of these, the instructor may call upon some one to spell a word as he has written it, and then request those who have written differently to signify it by raising the hand. Neither of these methods will consume much time, and either of them will be preferable to the oral method.

It will sometimes be the case, that scholars will prove themselves quite expert in spelling long or difficult words, and yet make sad mistakes in spelling those that are shorter, and apparently much easier. To remedy this, it will be well, occasionally, to read slowly an entire stanza or paragraph, and require the members of a class to write the same upon their slates.

This course has its advantages.

Again, it is frequently the case that scholars are exceedingly deficient in ability to spell the names of countries, states, counties, towns, mountains, rivers, individuals, etc. Any teacher, who has not exercised his pupils on such words, will be astonished at the number and nature of the errors that will be committed by a class on the first trial. Let teachers who have overlooked words of this description, in conducting the spelling exercise, commence by requesting their pupils to write all the *Christian* names of their schoolmates, the names of the countries in their native State, towns in the county, and States in

the Union. Though the result, at first, may be neither very satisfactory nor gratifying, the plan, if frequently adopted, will cause much improvement.

It may be profitable, sometimes, to request the members of a class to select, from a certain number of pages in a book, some ten or twelve words, which may seem to them of most difficult orthographical construction, which shall, subsequently, be given to the class as a spelling exercise. The prominent advantage in this plan results from the fact that each scholar will, in searching for a few words, notice the orthography of a much larger number,—selecting such only as appear to him peculiarly difficult. In this way pupils will, unconsciously as it were, study with interest a lesson in itself unattractive to them. Favorable results will attend such a course.

If a school-room is well furnished with black-boards, the words or sentences for the spelling exercises may be written on them. In this case, it may be well to have the exercise occur during the last half-hour of the day. Let the scholars be required to write the words, legibly, as soon as pronounced by the teacher. After all have written, let the teacher examine the work, and draw a line over such words as are incorrectly written, and request that all errors be corrected immediately after school is dismissed. It is very important that pupils should be required to write all such exercises in a neat and distinct manner.

At times it may be well to require scholars to divide the words into their appropriate syllables and to designate the accented syllable of each word; as, an-ni-ver'-sa-ry, me-men'-to, la'-bor, la-bo'-ri-ous. Occasionally this may be extended by requiring a complete analysis of the whole word, including, beside the above, the names and sounds of the several letters, the vowels, con-

sonants, labials, dentals, etc.

Another method of conducting the exercise of spelling is the following,—and we may add, that, for more advanced schools, it possesses some advantages over either of the others named. Let the teacher write, legibly upon the blackboard, some twenty or more difficult words, and allow them to remain long enough to be carefully studied by the school. A few minutes before the close of the school, let all the words be removed from the board. Now let each scholar put aside his books, and provide himself with a narrow slip of paper. At the top of this, or upon one side, let him write his name, and then the words, as dictated by the instructor. After all have written the list of words that had previously been placed upon the blackboard, let the slips be collected, and taken by the teacher, who may himself, aided perhaps by some of his best spellers, examine the slips, and mark those wrong upon each. At some hour of the next day, let the teacher read the result to the whole school, stating the number of errors committed by the several pupils; after which, the papers may be returned for correction. We will suppose, for illustration, that, on some day, the teacher gives out the names of the months, days of the week, and seasons of the year; and that the following is a sample of one of the papers, as returned by the teacher, with errors marked:

AMOS MASON.

Eleven Errors.

January.
Feberwary.*
March.
April.
May.
June.
July.
August.

Septembur.*
Octobur.*
Novembur.*
Decembur.*
Sundy.*
Monddy.*
Tuesday.
Wensday.*

Thursday. Friday. Saterday. Spring. Sumer. Autum. Winter.

In conducting this exercise, let the teacher insist upon perfect distinctness in the writing of the words, and let it be understood that every letter not perfectly plain will be considered as wrong, and marked accordingly. It will be readily seen that a little skill, on the part of the teacher, in the selection of words, will make this a highly useful and interesting exercise; and the time for the announcement of the number of errors will be looked for with interest.

An attractive method, which may answer for oral or written spelling, is the following. The instructor pronounces a word, which is to be spelt by the first in the class, who will immediately name another, commencing with the final letter of the first word, which is to be spelt by the next scholar; and he, in turn, will name another word, and so on, through the class. If the words are to be written upon the slate, the same course may be taken, as to maining of words. Let us take, for illustration, the following words:—

Commotion. Nourishment. Theoretical. Labial. Language. Endeavor. Rhetoric. Calorio. Circumstances.
Sympathy.
Yollow.
Wandering.

An exercise of this kind will have its peculiar advantages, the more prominent of which will be, the awakening of thought and interest. After a little practice, the members of a class will be able to name words with a great degree of promptness; and an exercise of this kind will be

made highly interesting and profitable.

In giving out long words it may be well, at times, to let the pupils spell by each giving a letter in its order, or pronouncing a syllable when finished For example, let us take the word orthography. You pronounce the word and the whole class repeats it. In rapid succession the pupils spell thus, the figure indicating the number of pupil:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 O-r---or---t-h-o-g---thog---orthog---r-a--ra--or-

thogra-p-h-y—phy—orthography (by whole class.) Another method which has its advantages is the following. Let the teacher dietate some thirty or forty words to a class, requiring the members to write them upon their slates. These words are to be carefully examined and studied by the pupils, who are also to be required to incorporate each word into a sentence, which shall illustrate its meaning and show that it is understood by them. After these sentences have been read, and erased from the slates, let the words be again dictated, to be written and examined with special reference to the orthography. An exercise of this kind will answer very well to fill up time that would otherwise be unimproved. The words may be given on one afternoon, and the written exercises and the spelling receive attention on the next afternoon.

It will be well if the teacher will have a small blank-book in which to write such words as are frequently misspelt, or such as are not of very common occurrence, and make use of these words for the method above mamed.

Another method, and the last we shall name, is the following, which may prove very useful in the higher classes of most schools. Let the teacher pronounce to a class several words of difficult orthography, or short sentences containing such words, the pupils writing the same upon their slates as fast as dictated. After the desired number of words and sentences has been written. the instructor may address his class as follows: 'Scholars, the words and sentences which I have just pronounced may require from you some study. Examine them carefully, ascertain the correct spelling and meaning of each; and when you have studied them sufficiently, erase them from your slates. To-morrow I shall give you the same exercise, and shall then expect you to write them accurately.'

Let us suppose that the following words and sentences should be given for an exercise

of this kind:

Aeronaut. Acoustics. Hemorrhage. Armistice. Bronchitis. Beau ideal. Anchovy. Colporteur. Guillotme. Automaton. Conchology. Hemistich.

Thomas has an excellent daguerreotype likeness of his mother.

The dahlia is a beautiful flower.

He was a successful merchant and a skillful financier.

The glaciers of Switzerland.

There is a beautiful jet d'eau on the common. There was a large giraffe in the menagerie. His loss caused great poignancy of grief.

It was a successful ruse de guerre.

The police exercised strict surveillance.

This mode is well adapted for presenting words and phrases whose orthography is peculiarly difficult, and which occur less frequently than most words.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Rule I. The titles of books, and the heads of their parts, chapters, sections, and divisions, are usually printed in capitals. When the titles of books are quoted, only their principal words should begin with capitals; as, "Watts on the Mind." Inscriptions on signs and monuments are subject to the same rule.

RULE II. The first word of every entire sentence, and of every independent expression, or phrase, should begin with a capital; as, "Evil

communications corrupt good manners."

RULE III. Proper names, and adjectives derived from proper names, should begin with a capital; as, America; American; Boston; Bostonian.

Rule IV. Titles of honor, office, respect, and distinction, usually begin with a capital; as, Chief Justice Marshall; His Majesty; General Washington.

RULE V. All appellations of the Deity should begin with a capital; as, God; Jehovah; The Eternal; The Almighty.

RULE VI. The first word of every line in poetry should begin with a capital.

RULE VII. The words I and O should be eapi-

tals.

RULE VIII. Any common noun used to denote an object personified, or an object to be made specially emphatic, should begin with a capital; as, "Cheered with the grateful swell, old Ocean smiles."-Milton, "In the Creed the same distinction is properly observed."—Harrison.

RULE IX. The first word of a direct quotation, so introduced as to form a sentence of itself, should begin with a capital; as, "He saith unto

him, Feed my sheep."

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I. Final f, l, or s.

Monosyllables ending in f, l, or s, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff,

mill, pass, muff, knell, gloss, off, hiss, puss.

Exceptions.—The words clef, if, and of are written with a single f; and gas, as, has, was, yes, his, is, this, us, pus, and thus, with single s.

RULE II. Other Finals.

Words ending in any other consonant than f, l, or s, do not double the final letter; as, mob, nod,

dog, sum, sun, cup, cur, cut, fix, whiz.

Exceptions.—We double the consonant in abb, add, odd, egg, jagg, ragg, inn, purr, err, burr, butt, buzz, yarr, and some proper names. But we have also ab, (from,) and ad, (to,) for prefixes: and jag, rag, in, bur, and but, are other words that conform to the rule.

Rule III. Doubling.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after qu, double their final consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel; as, rob, robbed; fop, foppish, foppery; squat, squatter, squatting; thin, thinner, thinnest; swim, swimmer, swimming; commit, committeth, committing, committed, committer, committee; acquit, acquittal, acquittance, acquitted, acquitting, acquitteth.

Exceptions.—1. x final, being equivalent to ks, is never doubled. 2. When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, prefer', pref'erence, pref'ereable; refer', ref'erence, ref'erable or refer'rible. 3. Letters doubled in Latin are usually doubled in English, without regard to accent, or to any other prin-

ciple; as, Britain, Britan'nic, Britan'nia.

RULE IV. No doubling.

A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, should remain single before an additional syllable; as, toil, toiling; oil, oily; visit, visited; differ, differing.

Exceptions.—A few words derived from other languages double the l; as, tranquil, tranquillity; excel, excellence; cancel, cancellate, cancellation; crystal, crystalline, crystallize; metal,

metalline, metallurgy, etc.

RULE V. Final c, k.

Monosyllables and English verbs end not with c, but take ck for double c; as, rack, wreck, rock, attack; but in general, words derived from the learned languages need not the k, and common usa discards it; as, Italic, maniac, music, public.

Exceptions.—The words arc, part of a circle; orc, the name of a fish; lac, a gum or resin; and sac, or soc, a privilege, in old English law, are ended with c only.

RULE VI. Retaining.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination, not beginning with the same letter, as in the following derivatives; wooer, seeing, blissful, adding, gruffly, willing, shelly, hilly, stiffness, illness, stillness, shrillness,

Exceptions.—Certain irregular derivatives in d or t, from words ending in double ee, ll, or ss, (as fled from flee, sold from sell, blest from bless,) are exceptions to the foregoing rule.

RULE VII. Retaining.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all derivatives formed from them by means of prefixes; as, sec, foresee; pass, repass, miss, amiss.

RULE VIII. Final II.

Final double l is peculiar to monosyllables and their compounds, with the few derivatives formed from such roots by prefixes; consequently, all other words that end in l, must be terminated with a single l; as cabal, logical, excel, rebel, dispel.

RULE IX. Final e.

The final e of a primitive word, when this letter is mute or obscure, is generally omitted before an additional termination beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal; rate, ratable; force, forciblo; true, truism; rave, raving; idle, idling.

Exceptions.—1. Words ending in ce or ge, retain the e before able or ous, to preserve the soft sounds of c and g; as, trace, traceable; change,

changeable. 2. So, from shoe, we write shoeing, to preserve the sound of the root.

RULE X. Final e.

The final c of a primitive word is generally retained before an additional termination beginning with a consonant; as, pale, palensss; edge, edgeless;

judge, judgeship.

Exceptions.—1. When the c is preceded by a vowel, it is sometimes omitted; as in duly, truly; but much more frequently retained; as in dueness, trueness, bluely, eyeless. 2. The word wholly is also an exception to the rule.

RULE XI. Final y.

The final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is generally changed into i before an additional termination; as, merry, merrier, mer-

riest, merrily, merriment.

Exceptions.—1. This rule applies to derivatives, but not to compounds; thus we write merciful, and mercy-seat. 2. Before ing, or ish, the y is retained to prevent the doubling of i; as, pity, pitying; baby, babyish.

RULE XII. Final y.

The final y, of a primitive word, when preceded by a vowel, should not be changed into i before any additional termination; as, day, days; key, keys; boy, boyish, boyhood; joy, joyless, joyful.

RULE XIII. Ize and ise.

Words ending in ize or ise sounded alike, as in wise and size, generally take the z in all such as are essentially formed by means of the termination; and the s in monosyllables, and all such as are essentially formed by means of prefixes; as, gormandize, apologize, brutalize, canonize with z; rise, arise, disguise, supervise, surmise, surprise, with s.

Rule XIV. Compounds.

Compounds generally retain the orthography of the simple words which compose them; as, wherein, horseman, uphill, innkeeper, sky-light, plum-tree.

RULE XV.

Nouns ending in o, preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of s; as, cameo, cameos: folio, folios; but if the final o is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding es; as cargo, cargoes.

RULE XVI.

Verbs ending in y preceded by another vowel, on adding ing, ed, or s, do not change y into i; as, delay, delaying, delayed, delays.

Exceptions.—Lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said;

stay, staid or stayed.

RULE XVII.

The plural of words ending in y, preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing y into ies; as, sky, skies; fly, flies, &c. If a vowel precedes the y, the plural is formed by adding s; as, day, days; money, moneys; &c.

Rule XVIII. Usage.

Any word for the spelling of which we have no rule but usage, is witten wrong if not spelled according to the usage which is most common among the learned.

WORDS SIMILAR IN PRONUNCIATION, BUT DISSIMILAR IN SPELLING
AND MEANING.

THE cooper adds an adze to his stock of tools. I know not what can ail Thomas, unless he has drunk too much ale.

The young heir has already assumed a haughty air and mien. All day long the cobbler plies his awl.

It will not do to alter the position of the altar in

the church.

The red ant is very troublesome to my aunt.

The augur could not tell the carpenter who had stolen his auger.

If aught can be done to relieve the sufferer, it

ought to be done immediately.

I'll point out to you the stranger from the Isle of Wight, as he walks up the aisle of the church.

As the ark floated along, it described an arc of

a large circle.

William would not assent to the proposition to

make the ascent of the mountain on foot.

James *nte eight* apples which caused his sickness. The master *bade* the *bad* boy remain after school.

The thief who stole a bale of goods, being unable

to procure bail, was sent to jail.

The Turkish Bey stood upon the shore as we embarked upon the bright waters of the bay.

I heard the boy bawl, "Look out, the ball will

hit you."

I could not bear to see the bear seize him by the bare arm.

Though not a base man, he was a good bass

singer.

A row of beech trees ran parallel to the beach.

As he was gathering a flower, he chanced to be stung by a bee.

The farmer beats the boy because he refuses to

weed the beets.

The girls were playing at battledoor, while the

beaux were amusing themselves with their bows and arrows.

I have been down cellar to see the new coal bin.

The wind blew away the boy's blue cap.

The body of the beer-maker was borne upon a bier to the cemetery.

The bell is ringing the marriage chimes of the

village belle.

If you bury this berry in the ground it will grow. Being weary, I retired to my berth in the vessel which was bearing me to the land of my birth.

After making a bight in a rope, the sailor took a

bite of bread.

With a polite *bow*, the boy gave his teacher a *bough* of apple blossoms.

He was borne to that country from whose bourn

no traveler returns.

We found it difficult to *break* a path through the tangled *brake*.

They were bred to household duties, and knew

how to make bread.

While the man brews ale, the boys bruise the apples.

The rabbits' burrow is near the center of the

borough.

All the goods were saved but a butt of wine which stood in the cellar.

Did you buy anything of the pedlar who stands

by the gate?

The bowls were filled with the bolls of the plants.

The soldier observing the danger thrust the breech of his gun through the breach in the levee.

The fisherman paid so much for his *bait*, that he could not afford to *bate* the price of his fish.

Canon an ordinance of the church, should be distinguished from cannon, a piece of ordnance.

They would not cast aside the strong feelings of

caste.

With his *casque* upon his head, he stood upon an empty *cask*.

As he was sealing his letter, the ceiling of the

room fell.

At the session of the Legislature, the proper cession of the territory will be made.

They choose not to admit him to the school be-

cause he chews tobacco.

I was speaking of a cord of wood, and not of a musical chord.

In the last clause of the paragraph, you will find

a description of the eagle's claws.

Though I threatened to *cite* him before a magistrate, he fixed upon a *site*, and began to build even in my *sight*.

After the close of school, the children played

until they had soiled their clothes.

The corse was borne in a coarse coffin along its winding course to its burial.

The apples were not sound at the *core*. He commanded a fine *corps* of soldiers.

You should not attempt to cozen your cousin.

In sailing up the *creek*, the vessel struck a rock with such force as to make the timbers *creak*.

The old gentleman with a queue will give you a cue to the matter.

I visited the *capital* at the national *capital* during the session of Congress.

The farmer would not cede a rod of land on which the seed might be sown.

The seller of the goods kept them in a damp cellar

Mary was sent to give a cent to the organgrinder, and she said the scent of tobacco, as she approached the man, was very strong.

The two deer which he bought and sent to me

were considered too dear.

The Dane would not deign to fight the coward.

The plants were moistened by the dew.

The mechanic should receive all that is due him.

I have *done* what I could to match the *dun* colored ribbon.

The man promised to *dye* the cloth within a week, if his foreman did not *die* of the fever.

The dyer gave an account of a dire accident in

his shop.

The dough was ready for the oven, when the sportsmen brought in a fine doc.

Dost thou know that the atmosphere is full of

dust?

He paid a drachm for his morning dram.

After taking a draught of water, he took the draft to the bank.

He would fain drive them from the fane, in which they feign to worship God.

She made a feint of feeling faint.

As the weather was fair, we paid our fare and started on our journey.

It was not my fute to be present at the fete.

It is no easy feat to jump ten feet.

The fellow of the wheel was broken by a drunken fellow.

I told my father that I could not walk any farther.

^{*} Felly, is now more common.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth

The *flea* is a troublesome insect.

The bird flew up the flue of the chimney.

The two fore feet of that horse, and, indeed, the whole four, are badly formed.

During the foul weather they shot many water

fowl.

On the *fourth* day they went *forth* to meet him. It was not his *forte* to take charge of a *fort*. He used a very singular *phrase* in speaking of

the angry frays he witnessed.

I thought he would freeze while working upon the frieze of the building.

We found the furs of the rabbit among the

thick furze.

William walked through the gate at a very rapid gait.

The gilt frame found in his possession was suffi-

cient evidence of his guilt.

It was a *great* satisfaction to get near the *grate*, which was filled with burning coal.

You can do it with greater ease by using a grater. The groan I heard has grown more distinct.

The grocer sells coffee, sugar, and other grosser articles.

He guessed that his guest would remain another day.

Though a hale man, the pelting storm of hail

obliged him to seek shelter.

The frightened hare concealed himself in a pile of hair.

The officer attempted to haul the quarrelsome

person from the hall.

The huntsman killed the hart by shooting him through the heart.

The salve will heal your sore heel.

If you sit here, you will be able to hear the lecturer.

I heard that a large herd of cattle had just passed.

Hew down those trees whose leaves have a brown hue.

Hie to the top of the high mountain. I heard him sing a mournful hymn.

The treasure, which he had taken such pains to amass and *hoard* up, was carried off by a *horde* of robbers.

I have injured my eye.

You will find a warm supper in the inn.

Walking on the quay to-day I lost the key of my watch.

Lo! those low bushes are covered with blossoms.

The boat passed through the lock of the eanal into the waters of the great loch.

Though his principles are lax, he lacks not for

friends.

They laid the books upon the table, while they went to lade the wagon with apples.

They concealed themselves on the lee side of the

lea.

They intended to send the *leeks* in my friend's vessel, but it *leaks* too badly.

It is difficult to limn correctly the topmost limb

of the tree.

It is not always easy for a lone person to obtain a loan of money.

The beggar has lain down in the dusty lane.

I would as *lief*, adorn my hair with a rose and a green *leaf* as with ribbons.

When you have led the pony to the farrier's, you may buy me some lead.

I heard at the *levee*, last evening, that a new *levy* of troops is to be made.

With these links of chain you can fasten the

lynx securely.

Has the maid at the laundry made up the clothes? I sent the coat of mail by one of the male passengers in the mail coach.

He seized the pony by the mane and held with

all his might and main.

Your mantle is in the closet by the mantel.

I was in a maze as to how I should cross the great field of maize.

The field marshal has a very martial appear-

ance.

I can not muse on the past while that cat mews

so piteously.

It is mean for you to ridicule his awkward mien.
The flowery mead sends forth its meed of praise.
Mete out the piece of meat for the poor man before we meet again.

You might have given your mite.

I heard a piteous moun as I was sitting on the new mown hay.

In jumping across the moat a mote of dust got in

my eye.

Just as I was saying nay, the horse began to neigh under the window.

The knave jumped upon the nave of the wheel. You need not knead that dough any more.

I knew you had lost your new book.

The brave knight was wounded by an enemy last night.

I am not able to untie this knot.

She would listen to none except a kind nun who visited her.

I do not know whether she said yes or no.

I wonder if he knows that the spectacles are on his nose.

I will give you some of this silver ore, if you will take your oar and row me o'er the ferry.

He called at our house an hour ago.

Do you see that *pale* faced girl climbing over the *pale* with a *pail* in her hand?

The wound which I received from the window

pane causes me severe pain.

It is not well to pare a pear with a pair of scissors.

The painter, with *pallet* in hand, was busily occupied in painting a picture for the boy who had a defect in his *palate*.

Do you mean pannel a part of a saddle, or panel

a part of a door?

The paws of the beast caused the man to pause. For the sake of peace I will give you the piece of land.

I pique myself on having seen the peak of Ten-

eriffe.

While taking the *peel* from the orange I listened to the *peal* of the bell.

That gentleman standing on the *pier* is a *peer* of the realm.

It is an excellent place for catching plaice.

While Mary plaits the cloth you may put the plates upon the table.

The pleas of the lawyer did not please the

judge.

The mason suspended a plumb line from a limb

of the plum tree.

The earpenter with his *plane* will soon make the board smooth and *plain*.

The man closely pries into the prize he has taken.

The officer in charge of the polls had two long

poles in his hand.

I pray you destroy those animals that ρrey upon flocks.

After the minister *prays*, songs of *praise* will arise from the choir.

The geologist had several quarts of the clearest

quartz.

The *choir* used a *quire* of paper in copying their music.

During the severest of the rain the rein broke and the horse became unmanageable.

The event occurred during the reign of Queen

Elizabeth.

The building, which you now raise to protect you from the sun's rays, I shall raze to the ground.

I can not rest until you wrest that stick from him. While I ring the bell, you may wring the clothes.

While I perform a religious *rite*, you may teach the wheel-wright to write his letters right.

While Thomas rowed the boat, George rode rapidly down the road.

He wrote the lesson which he intended to learn by rote.

Though the weather was stormy and rough, the

lady wore a riehly wrought ruff.

The man walking through the rye had a very wry face.

When I rap on the table, you must all urap

your books in the green baize cloth.

Read me that poem, while I make a whistle of this reed.

I have not read those books with red covers.

I was momentarily expecting the vessel would become a wreck, but the sailors did not appear to reck their dangerous position.

Row softly, so as not to startle the roe.

There were long rows of rose bushes in the front yard.

Soon after the sale of the cargo, the ship will sail

for Europe.

No sane man would drown himself in the Seine. You seem to be a long time in sewing that seam.

While sailing on the seas he sees a shark seize a

large fish.

While you have been drawing the *seine*, we have *seen* a truly beautiful *scene*.

I will gather some of the sere leaves, while you

cere that with wax.

It is *sheer* nonsense for you to *shear* that cloth so closely.

I lost the signet in the water while looking at

the cygnet.

He hit his skull with the oar, while attempting to scull the boat.

By a slight effort I was able to detect the sleight

of hand performance.

A boy can not sew that long seam so well as he can sow the beet seed.

The bird's sore wing will not allow it to soar very high.

Sole partner of my soul.

1 will stake a sixpence that he can not eat that steak.

Did you see that boy stare at the lady on the stair?

Why did the boy steal those steel pens?

We were obliged to step rapidly while crossing the extensive steppe.

They were sitting on the stile discussing the style

of the book they had been reading.

Some person has lost a sum of money.

My little son ascended the hill at an early hour to see the sun rise.

When we reached the *strait* of Gibraltar the captain sent a boat *straight* ashore for some water.

The governor and his suite were delighted with

the sweet flowers adorning their rooms.

A tax is not levied upon tacks.

Have you read the *tale* of the fox who lost his *tail* in the trap?

In pulling a tare from among the wheat, I have

pened to tear my sleeve.

I saw many a tear shed by the children on the lower tier of seats.

It is quite time that the thyme should be transplanted.

Their books are there upon the table.

The boy threw a stone through the window.

A missile was thrown at the king upon his throne.

It will not be necessary to throw another harpoon, for the whale is in his last throe.

Two dollars is not too much to give to the cause.

The air teems with insects, so that the teams are very much annoyed.

The book I gave thee was a valuable one. The toe of the shoe was stuffed with tow.

A vane is not more changeable than that vain young man; there is, however, a vein of good humor in him.

The moon wanes, and the loaded wains return. Lift your veil, and see through what a lovely rule we are passing.

Don't waste your money in buying fancy waist-

coats.

Wait a moment, until I can ascertain the weight of the article.

Unless you weigh it immediately, I must pro-

ceed on my way.

The peddler wears a drab coat and carries his wares in a wagon.

He was very weak a week ago yesterday

The man has won one dollar.

They would buy the wood at any price. You were last seen near the yew tree.

Is that your ewer by the well?

See that yolk of an egg on the ox-yoke.

WORDS PRONOUNCED NEARLY ALIKE BUT DIFFERING IN SPELL-ING AND SIGNIFICATION.

The following sentences contain words which are frequently confounded or indistinctly pronounced by speakers. They will serve as good exercises in enunciation as well as for spelling.

Abel was not able to do the work.

He allowed the prisoners to read aloud.

As the soldiers passed with arms in military order, a beggar asked alms.

The baron fled to a barren country.

While she brewed the beer, I fed the brood of chickens.

The horse broke the *bridle* and ran away with the *bridal* party.

The boy steered his boat safely past the buoy. Cork is not suitable to calk the vessel's seams.

The merchant was candid enough to say that the raisins were considerably candied.

They formally take possession of the island for-

merly owned by Spain.

The idle men are guilty of idol worship.

The frequent use of *liniments* affected the *lineaments* of his face.

The plaintiff spoke in a very plaintive tone. The president had no precedent for his course. The principal of the institution was entirely

destitute of principle.

I pitied the man who was so badly pitted by the small-pox.

The rower of the boat heard the lion's roar.

The sailor said the ship was an excellent sailer. The man who sold stationery had no stationary place.

The different sects were composed of persons

of each sex.

The rare *talents* of the youth could not shield him from the *talons* of the fierce bird.

I know not where they bought the earthen ware.

They do not usually weigh the whey.

Their future weal does not depend upon the turning of a wheel.

The mowers often whet their scythes as they cut

the wet grass.

The wicked man just passed through the wicket. Though he was a staunch whig, he did not wear a wig.

He was a cunning wight, and as white as snow.

You can wile away an hour, while I go to the office.

While drinking the wine, they heard the dogs whine.

I wist not that you were playing whist, when I entered.

Which of the two is considered a witch?

In the bright world whither you go, the flowers do not wither.

I wot not what you mean.

The abolition of the custom was the result of a sudden ebullition of feeling.

I can not accept your proposition except as a

temporary arrangement.

Having access to the cupboard he eat to excess. If I should accede to the terms proposed, I

should exceed the instructions given me.

Horace acts as though he were not accustomed to use an ax.

His adherents acknowledge their adherence to some singular notions.

They are not sufficiently supplied with pure

air.

Quite an addition was made to the last edition of the book.

I will not affect that I can effect the object without aid.

The criminal's ally was recognized in the narrow alley.

The man made no allusion to the singular illu-

sion practiced.

It was very *apposite* that they should be placed on *opposite* sides of the table.

The teacher said that his assistants rendered him great assistance in the school.

I now apprise you that I shall appraise the property on Wednesday.

Several of his usual attendants are not in attend-

ance on this occasion.

He is too arrant a knave to be intrusted with such an errand.

The man at the ballot-box sung a sweet ballad. The burning brand was covered with bran.

They burst open the door and broke a valuable bust.

Where did you capture the captor of the vessel? If the boy does not cease his bawling, I shall seize him by the arm.

It was unfair to censure the censor for express-

ing his opinion.

Judicious counsel was given by members of the council.

Did you chance to hear the chants of the choir as you passed the church?

The man with the old coat could readily and accurately quote passages of Scripture.

As he stood near the coffin he had a violent fit

of coughing.

He was confident of the fidelity of his confident. The foreign correspondents have been very free in their correspondence.

A courier was sent with a special message to

the currier.

The choral anthem was heard near the coral reef. His decease was the result of a painful and protracted disease.

A decree was issued that no higher degree should be conferred.

Travelers in a desert should not expect a rich dessert to follow their dinner.

As we dissent from their views, we will make the descent alone.

With due deference to your judgment, I must

insist there is a difference.

There were divers of them, and they went diverse wavs.

The board found in the dense forest was cov-

ered with dents from a hammer.

He was surrounded by many dependants, whose sole dependence was on his generosity and kindness.

The prisoners illude the officers and elude their

grasp.

They emerge from the woods and immerge them-

selves in the water.

Though an eminent navigator, he confessed that the peril was imminent.

No work now extant embraces such an extent

of time.

The man was either intoxicated or under the influence of *ether*.

The fisher boy fell into the fissure of the rock. The lambs sportively gambol upon the lawn

while the men wickedly gamble in the house. Though a man of genius, he could not tell the

genus of the plant.

The farmer was in quite a huff, because the smith injured the hoof of his horse.

No previous impostor was ever guilty of so base

an imposture.

To be ingenuous, I must admit that he is a very ingenious man.

We could give no insight into the means used

to incite the people.

In one instance several instants elapsed between the songs.

I had an *intense* desire to learn the *intents* of the stranger.

The speaker was a noted jester, and he made a

comical gesture as he commenced.

The real jest was made just before you came.

The gist of the matter was, that he regarded as earnest what was said in jest.

William was in trouble, lest his efforts should be

regarded as least satisfactory.

The application of the liniments disfigured the

tineaments of his face.

As we were *lightening* our load, the vivid flashes of *lightning* and loud peals of thunder were terrific.

You will lose the boat, if you loose the rope.

I lie upon the ground, in order that I may lay the walk smoothly.

The loin of veal was secured by a line and low-

ered into the well.

He was an active *legislator* at the last session of the *legislature*.

The existing difficulties in the country are

monitory of trouble in monetary matters.

They went upon the marsh to mash the berries. As the weather is very mild, it will do us good to walk a mile.

They reside so far off, that we know but little

of them.

As a patron of benevolent objects, he may be regarded as a worthy pattern.

The poplar is less popular as an ornamental tree

than it was many years ago.

For so populous a city the populace were very orderly.

I prefer to proffer you the job.

They *proscribe* the physician, because he chanced to *prescribe* the wrong medicine.

The pasture was the property of the village

pastor.

The point of the difficulty is, that he drank a pint of wine.

I prophesy that your prophecy will prove false.

The radish was of a reddish color.

John rues the day on which he attempted such a ruse.

The members of the *regiment* were kept on a rigid *regimen*.

The elergyman's relict seemed like the relic of

a former generation.

The moon *shone* very brightly, while the man was *shown* the way through the woods.

Though the pastor has a costly surplice, he has

no surplus of worldly riches.

Please to sit while I set things in order.

The statute made no provision for the removal of the statue.

The sense of the paragraph appears very elear, since he explained it.

The wick now in the lamp will answer for a

week or longer.

The minister's moderate salary would not allow him to expend much for celery.

The sculptor said he could not sculpture a good

image from so rude a block.

The man to whom I gave the *tract* was walking on the *track* of the railroad.

The ropes of the tents were very tense. He was the author of a treatise on treaties.

WORDS OF TWO PRONUNCIATIONS.

The pronunciation of each of the following words is determined by its signification. It will be a useful exercise to require pupils to give their understanding of the emphasis and meaning by incorporating them into sentences, as illustrated below.*

| Absent. | Contract. | Import. | Present. |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Abstract. | Contrast. | Incense | Produce. |
| Abuse. | Converse. | Increase. | Progress, |
| Accent. | Convert. | Inlay. | Project. |
| Affix. | Conviet. | Insult. | Protest. |
| Attribute. | Convoy. | Interchange. | Provost. |
| Augment. | Countermand. | Interdiet. | Read. |
| August. | Courtesy. | Intimate. | Rebel. |
| Bow. | Deseant. | Invalid. | Recollect. |
| Cement. | Desert. | Lead. | Record. |
| Close. | Diffuse. | Live | Refuse. |
| Compact. | Digest. | Lower. | Reprimand. |
| Collect. | Discount. | Mall, | Row. |
| Comment. | Entrance | Minute. | Sewer. |
| Commerce. | Escort. | Miseondnet. | Slough, |
| Commune. | Essay. | Mouse. | Sow. |
| Compound. | Excuse. | Mow. | Subject. |
| Concert. | Exile. | Object. | Survey. |
| Concrete, | Export. | Overcharge. | Tarry. |
| Concord. | Extract. | Overthrow. | Tear. |
| Conduct. | Gallant. | Permit. | Torment. |
| Confine. | Gill. | Polish. | Transfer. |
| Conflict. | Ferment. | Precedent. | Transport. |
| Conjure. | Form. | Prefix. | Undress. |
| Consort. | Frequent. | Prelude. | Use. |
| Contest. | House. | Presage. | Wind. |
| | | T . 00.00 | |

^{*} John was ab'sent from the recitation.

He ought not to absent' himself so often

Mary gave an ab'stract of the story.

It was wrong for Thomas to abstract' the money as he did.

The man said he would not abuse (abuze) the horse.

Such abuse (abuce) was wrong.

SYNONYMS.

"In all languages, particularly in those that are of a mixed origin, there are numerous groups of words which have the same general meaning. Such words are called Synonyms or Synonymous Terms. In the English language, for example, which derives so large a portion of its vocabulary from Latin, Greek, French, and other sources, the number of Synonyms is unusually great; and to this circumstance one of its principal difficulties may be attributed. For, in order to have a correct and critical knowledge of the language, we must know not only all the words which are synonymous, but also all the peculiarities by which they are distinguished from each other. For it is only in the expression of one general idea that synonymous words agree, and to this extent only they should be considered as equivalent in meaning. But it will be found, also, that they have, in addition to the idea which is common to them all, peculiar significations or appropriate applications of their own; and in these respects they should be considered as quite different words. In employing synonymous words, therefore, great care should be taken to distinguish between their general meanings and particular or peculiar applications. If two or more of them be employed to express one and the same idea, the most objectionable kind of tautology will be produced, namely, the unnecessary repetition of the same idea. And on the other hand, if their peculiar significations and appropriate applications be confounded, ambiguity and error will be the result. In a work of this kind it would be

useless to attempt even to enter upon a subject so extensive and so important. All that can be done here is, to give a list of the principal syno nyms of the language; and as the subject is of importance, some examples will be given of the difference in meaning among words reputed synonymous. They will show the necessity of attending with care and strictness, to the exact import of words, if ever we would write with propriety and precision."* The following will furnish good spelling exercises, at the same time that they serve a good purpose in teaching precision in regard to the meaning of words:

Custom, habit.—Custom respects the action; habit, the actor. By custom we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by habit the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the custom of walking often in the street, one acquires a habit of idleness.

Surprised, astonished, amazed, confounded.—I am surprised, with what is new or unexpected; I am astonished, at what is vast or great; I am amazed with what is incomprehensible; I am confounded by what is shocking or terrible.

Pride, vanity.—Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done,

that a man may be too proud to be vain.

Only, alone.—Only imports that there is no other of the same kind; alone imports being accompanied by no other. An only child is one who has neither brother nor sister; a child alone is one who is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language, between these two

phrases; "Virtue only makes us happy;" and, "Virtue alone makes us happy." "Virtue only makes us happy," imports that nothing else can do it. "Virtue alone makes us happy," implies that virtue, by itself, or unaccompanied by other advantages, is sufficient to do it.

Enough, sufficient.— Enough relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of any thing; sufficient relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, enough generally imports a greater quantity than sufficient does. The covetous man never has enough, although he has what is sufficient for nature.

Remark, observe.—We remark in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe in the way of examination, in order to judge. A traveler remarks the most striking objects he sees; a general observes all the motions of his enemy.

SYNONYMS.

The following words should be carefully studied by the pupil and their meaning illustrated by incorporating them into sentences, as indicated by the example above.

| Abandon.* | Abhor. Abominate. Detest. | Abridge. | Absorb. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Desert. | | Curtail. | Engross. |
| Forsake. | | Shorten. | ceupy. |
| Abdicate. | Ability. | Abridgment. | Abstain. |
| Resign. | Capacity. | Compendium. | Forbear. |
| Relinquish. | Talent. | Epitome. | Refrain. |
| Abettor. Accessory. Accomplice. | Abjure. Renounce. Recant. | Absolute. Despotie. Arbitrary. | Abstemions. Temperate. Sober. |

^{*} To be read in columns, down the page

| Absurd. Preposterous. Irrational. | Accumulate. Amass. Collect. | Add. Join. Unite. | Adversary. Opponent. Antagonist. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Abuse. | Accurate. | Address. Direction. Superscription. | Affirm. |
| Reproach. | Exact. | | Assert. |
| Revile. | Precise. | | Aver. |
| Abusive. | Achieve. | Adroitness. | Affix. |
| Reproachful. | Accomplish. | Dexterity. | Attach. |
| Scurrilous. | Perform. | Skill. | Annex. |
| Accede. Comply. Acquiesce. | Achievement. | Adduce. | Agreement. |
| | Exploit. | Advance. | Contract. |
| | Feat. | Allege. | Covenant. |
| Accelerate. | Acid. | Adequate. | Aim. |
| Quicken. | Sour. | Commensurate. | View. |
| Hasten. | Tart. | Sufficient. | Design. |
| Accident. | Acquire. | Adhere. | Air. |
| Chance. | Obtain. | Stick. | Mien. |
| Casualty. | Gain. | Cleave. | Look. |
| Accommodate. | Acrimony. | Adherent. | Alleviate. Mitigate. Relieve. |
| Adjust. | Bitterness. | Follower. | |
| Suit. | Harshness. | Partizan. | |
| Accomplish. Fulfill. Complete. | Act. Action. Deed. | Adjacent. Adjoining. Contiguous. | Allot. Apportion. Assign. |
| Accost. Salute. Address. | Active. Quick. Nimble. | Admit. Allow. Grant. | Alter. Change. Vary. |
| Account. | Actual. | Admission. Admittance. Access. | Ambassador. |
| Narrative. | Real. | | Envoy. |
| Description. | Positive. | | Plenip otentiary. |
| Account. Reckoning. Bill. | Actuate. Induce. Impel. | Adorn. Decorate. Beautify. | Ample. Plentiful. Abundant. |
| Account. | Acute. | Adroit. | Ancient. Antiquated. Antique. |
| Sake. | Sharp. | Dextrous. | |
| Reason. | Keen. | Clever. | |
| Accountable. Responsible. Answerable. | Adage. Proverb. Aphorism. | Advantageous. Beneficial. Profitable. | Animate. Enliven. Inspire. |

| Arnals. | Associate. | Blamable. | Brittle. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chronicles. | Compaion. | Culpable. | Frangible. |
| Records. | Partner. | Reprehensible. | Fragile. |
| Announce. | Association, | Bleeding. Phlebotomy. Venesection. | Building. |
| Proclaim. | Society. | | Structure. |
| Declare. | Company. | | Edifice. |
| Answer. | Assurance. Confidence. Effrontery. | Blend | Bud. |
| Reply. | | Mix. | Germinate. |
| Response. | | Mingle. | Sprout. |
| Anxiety. | Avarice. | Obliterate. | Bulk. |
| Perplexity. | Covetousness. | Erase. | Size. |
| Solicitude. | Cupidity. | Efface. | Magnitude. |
| Apparition. | Baffle. Balk. Frustrate. | Bodily. | Burdensome |
| Spectre. | | Corporeal. | Weighty. |
| Phantom. | | Corporal. | Onerous. |
| Appear. | Barbarian. | Bog. | Bury. |
| Look. | Savage. | Fen. | Inter. |
| Seem. | Uncivilized. | Marsh. | Entomb. |
| Apprehend. | Barren. | Border. | Calling. |
| Seize. | Sterile. | Margin. | Vocation. |
| Catch. | Unfruitful. | Verge. | Profession |
| Apprehend. | Basis. | Boundless. | Carnage. |
| Conceive. | Foundation. | Unlimited. | Massacre |
| Imagine. | Groundwork. | Infinite. | Slaughte |
| Artifice. | Bear. | Boundaries. | Carriage |
| Trick | Carry. | Limits. | Bearing |
| Stratagem. | Convey. | Confines. | Deporti |
| Artificer. | Bear. | Bounty. | Celebra |
| Artizan. | Endure. | Generosity. | |
| Mechanic. | Suffer. | Liberality. | |
| Ascribe. Attribute. Impute. | Behavior. | Brace, | Changeable. |
| | Conduct. | Couple, | Mutable. |
| | Demeanor. | Pair, | Variable. |
| Assail. | Behead. | Brave. | Cheat. |
| Assault. | Decapitate. | Courageous. | Defraud. |
| Attack. | Gu'llotine. | Valiant. | Trick. |
| Assemble. Muster. Collect. | Behold. | Brave. | Check. |
| | View. | Dare. | Curb. |
| | Observe. | Defy. | Control. |

| Chide. | Compensation. | Contrivance. Device. Scheme. | Defaee. |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Rebuke. | Recompense. | | Disfigure. |
| Reprimand. | Remuneration. | | Deform. |
| Cherish. | Competent. | Copy. | Defect. |
| Nourish. | Qualified. | Model. | Imperfection. |
| Foster. | Fitted. | Pattern. | Blemish. |
| Choke. | Compound. | Crafty. Cunning. Artful. | Disown. |
| Suffocate. | Mixture. | | Disavow. |
| Smother. | Medley. | | Diselaim. |
| Choleric. | Conceit. | Cross. | Design. |
| Irascible. | Faney. | Perverse. | Purpose. |
| Passionate. | Imagination. | Froward. | Intent. |
| Civility. Politeness. Urbanity. | Conciliate. Propitiate. Reconcile. | Cross. Thwart. Obstruct. | Design. Plan. Project. |
| Clear. | Conclusive. | Curious. | Discernment. Discrimination. Penetration. |
| Lucid. | Decisive. | Inquisitive. | |
| Perspicuous. | Convincing. | Prying. | |
| Cloak. | Concord. | Curse. | Disengage. |
| Palliate. | Harmony. | Imprecation. | Disentangle. |
| Sereen. | Unity. | Anathema. | Extricate. |
| Close. | Confute. | Dangerous. | Divide. |
| Shut. | Refute. | Perilous. | Separate. |
| Conclude. | Disprove. | Hazardous. | Part. |
| Clothes. | Console. | Dead. | Earthly. |
| Garments. | Solace. | Lifeless. | Worldly. |
| Dress. | Comfort. | Inanimate. | Terrestrial. |
| Colleague. | Constant. | Deceive. | Eestacy. |
| Partner. | Continual. | Delude. | Rapture. |
| Associate. | Perpetual. | Cheat. | Transport. |
| Colors. Ensign. Flag. | Contemplate. Meditate. Ponder. | Decency. Decorum. Propriety. | Education. Instruction. Tuition. |
| Commodious. | Contemptuous. | Decided. Determined. Resolute. | Effect. |
| Convenient. | Disdainful. | | Result |
| Suitable. | Scornful. | | Consequence. |
| Communicate. | Convivial. | Deeree. | Effort. |
| Impart. | Jovial. | Ediet. | Exertion. |
| Disclose. | Social. | Proelamation. | Endeavor. |

| Elderly. | Excessive. | Fit. | Grave. |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Old. | Immoderate. | Apt. | Serious. |
| Aged. | Intemperate. | Meet. | Solemn. |
| Emblem. | Exigency. | Flexible. | Grave. |
| Symbol. | Emergency. | Pliable. | Sepulehre. |
| Type. | Necessity. | Supple. | Tomb. |
| Empty. | Extraneous. | Flock. | Guess. |
| Vacant. | Extrinsie. | Herd. | Conjecture. |
| Void. | Foreign. | Drove, | Surmise. |
| End. | Face. | Form. | Guide |
| Termination. | Countenance. | Figure. | Lead. |
| Extremity. | Visage. | Shape. | Conduct. |
| Endurance. | Faithless. | Forbid. | Happiness. |
| Sufferance. | Perfidious. | Prohibit. | Felicity. |
| Toleration. | Treacherous. | Interdiet. | Bliss. |
| Enlarge. | Fame. | Force. | Hardened. |
| Increase. | Renown. | Vigor. | Obdurate. |
| Extend. | Reputation. | Energy. | Unfeeling. |
| Enlighten. | Fanciful. | Förerunner. | Harass. |
| Illuminate. | Imaginative. | Precursor. | Perplex. |
| Illumine. | Ideal. | Harbinger. | Distress. |
| Enmity. | Farewell. | Foretell. | Harsh. |
| Animosity. | Good-by. | Prediet. | Rigorous. |
| Hostility. | Adien. | Prognosticate. | Severe. |
| Emulation. | Fearful. | Found. | Haste. |
| Rivalry. | Timid. | Establish. | Hurry. |
| Competition. | Timorous. | Institute. | Precipitancy. |
| Essay. | Fearful. | Frank. | Hazard. |
| Dissertation. | Formidable | Candid. | Risk. |
| Treatise. | Terrible. | Ingenuous. | Venture. |
| Essay. | Feign. | Frolic. | Head. |
| Try. | Pretend. | Prank. | Chief. |
| Attempt. | Dissemble. | Gambol. | Principal. |
| Esteem. | Fervor. | Gentile. | Healthy. Salubrious. Wholesome. |
| Value. | Ardor. | Heathen. | |
| Prize. | Zeal. | Pagan. | |
| Estimate. | Firm. | Gift. | Heavy. |
| Compute. | Solid. | Donation. | Ponderous. |
| Rate. | Stable. | Present, | Weighty. |

| Hide. | Kingly. | Mutual. | Overturn. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Conceal. | Regal. | Reciprocal. | Overthrow. |
| Secrete. | Royal. | Alternate. | Subject. |
| Hint. | Kind. | Name. | Outward. |
| Intimation. | Sort. | Apellation. | Exterior. |
| Suggestion. | Species. | Title. | External. |
| Hire. | Last. | Necessary. Requisite. Essential. | Pace. |
| Salary. | Final. | | Step. |
| Wages. | Ultimate. | | Degree. |
| Hopeless. | Lean. | Negligent | Pale. |
| Desperate. | Meager. | Careless. | Pallid. |
| Forlorn. | Thin. | Heedless. | Wan. |
| Huge. | Lean | New. | Part. |
| Vast. | Incline. | Fresh. | Portion. |
| Enormous. | Bend. | Recent. | Share. |
| Idea. | Learning. | News. | Partake. |
| Notion. | Erudition. | Tidings. | Participate. |
| Conception. | Literature. | Intelligence. | Share. |
| Imminent. Impending. Threatening. | Leave. | Odd. | Pellucid. |
| | Liberty. | Singular. | Transparent. |
| | Permission. | Strange. | Clear. |
| Importance. | Liveliness. | Offer. | Penetrate. |
| Consequence. | Animation. | Propose. | Pierce. |
| Moment. | Vivacity. | Tender. | Perforate. |
| Inborn. | Madness. | Offering. | Penetration. Acuteness. Sagacity. |
| Innate. | Insanity. | Oblation. | |
| Inherent. | Frenzy. | Gift. | |
| Ineffectual. | Martial. | Omen. | Pereeive. |
| Fruitless. | Warlike. | Prognostic. | Discern. |
| Vain. | Military. | Presage. | Distinguish. |
| Infringement. | Mistake. | Origin. Beginning. Source | Pity. |
| Infraction. | Error. | | Compassion. |
| Violation. | Blunder. | | Sympathy. |
| Interpose. | Mishap. | Overbalanee. | Polite. |
| Interfere. | Mischance. | Outweigh. | Polished. |
| Intermeddle. | Casualty. | Preponderate. | Refined. |
| Justice. Equity. Right. | Modest. Bashful. Diffident. | Overbearing. Domineering Imperious. | Posture. Position. Attitude. |
| 5 | | | |

| Possessor. Owner. Proprietor. | Question. Query. Interrogation. | Rest. Cessation. Intermission. | Servitude, Slavery, Bondage. |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Powerful. Potent. Mighty. | Race. Lineage. Pedigree. | Restitution. Reparation. Amends. | Shake. Agitate Toss. |
| Praise. Commend. Eulogize. | Rapacious. Ravenous. Voracions. | Revile. Vilify. Upbraid. | Show. Display. Exhibit. |
| Praiseworthy. Commendable. Laudable. | Rapine. Plunder. Pillage. | Riches. Wealth. Opulence. | Show. Ostentation Parade. |
| Pressing. Urgent. Importunate. | Rashness. Temerity. Precipitancy. | Riot. Uproar. Tumult. | Signification Meaning. Import. |
| Pretense. Pretext. Excuse. | Ratify. Confirm. Sanction. | Robust. Stout. Strong. | Sim:12. Similitude. Comparison. |
| Predominant. Ruling. Prevailing. | Recede. Retire. Retreat. | Rot. Putrify. Corrupt. | Simpleton. Fool. Idiot. |
| Preliminary. Preparatory. Introductory. | Reckon. Count. Compute. | Round. Globular. Spherical. | Sketch. Outline. Delineation. |
| Primary. Primitive. Original. | Refuse. Reject. Decline. | Sanguinary. Bloody. Cruel. | Skin. Rind. Peel. |
| Privacy. Retirement. Seclusion. | Relation. Relative. Kinsman. | Scatter. Disperse. Dissipate. | Slow. Dilatory. Tardy. |
| Progress. Proficiency. Improvement. | Repeat. Recite. Rehearse. | Secular. Temporal. Worldly. | Smell. Scent. Odor. |
| Quaek. Mountebank. Charlatan. | Reproach. Contumely. Obloquy. | Separate. Sever. Disjoin. | Stagger. Reel. Totter. |
| Querulous. Peevish. Fretful. | Rest. Remainder. Residue. | Servant. Domestic. Menial. | Smooth. Level. Plain. |
| | | | |

| | | | ha | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Solitary. Lonely. Desolate. | | Tease. Annoy. Vex. | Undervalue. Disparage. Depreciate. | Wakeful. Watchful. Vigilant. |
| Special. Specific. Particular | r. | Transient. Transitory. Fleeting. | Understanding. Intellect. Mind. | Want. Indigence. Necessity. |
| Speech. Oration. Harangue |). | Tendency. Drift. Aim. | Unfold. Unravel. Develop. | Want. Lack. Need. |
| Speech. Language Tongue. | э. | Thick. Dense. Compact. | Unimportant. Insignificant. Inconsiderable. | Warn. Caution. Admonish. |
| Stain. Sully. Tarnish. | | Thin. Slender. Slight. | Unoffending. Inoffensive. Harmless. | Wave. Billow. Breaker |
| State. Realm. Common | wealth | Thrift. Frugality. Economy. | Unruly. Ungovernable. Refractory. | Waver. Fluctuate. Vacillate. |
| Straight. Right. Direct. | | Timely. Seasonable. Opportune. | Unspeakable, Unutterable, Ineffable, | Way. Road. Route. |
| Stranger. Foreigne: Alien. | | Trade. Commerce. Traffic. | Uprightness. Rectitude. Integrity. | Way. Method. Mønner. |
| Strengthe Fortity. Invigorat | | Transfigure. Transform. Metamorphose. | Utter. Articulate. Pronounce. | Weaken. Enfecble. Debilitate. |
| Surround Encompa Environ. | | Trembling. Tremor. Trepidation. | Valuable. Precious. Costly. | Wearisome. Tiresome. Irksome. |
| Sustain. Support. Maintain | | Trial. Experiment. Test. | Value. Worth. Price. | Weariness. Lassitude. Fatigue. |
| Take. Receive. Accept. | | Trivial. Trifling. Frivolous. | Violent. Vehement. Impetuous. | Weight. Heaviness Gravity. |
| Tax. Impost. Rate. | | Trouble. Disturb. Molest. | Vote. Suffrage. Voice. | Willful. Headstrong. Testy. |
| | | | | |

| Well-being. | Wise. | World. | Youthful. |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Welfare. | Prudent. | Earth. | Juvenile. |
| Prosperity. | Discreet. | Globe. | Boyish. |
| Whim. | Worder. | Worth. | Zealous. |
| Freak. | Admiration, | Desert. | Ardent. |
| Caprice. | Surprise, | Merit. | Warm. |
| Whole. | Wonder. | Worthy. | Zone. |
| Entire. | Miracle. | Estimable. | Belt. |
| Total. | Marvel. | Valuable. | Girdle. |
| Willingly. Voluntarily. Spontaneously. | Work. Labor. Toil. | Worship. Adore. Venerate. | |

WORDS OF SIMILAR IMPORT.

The following sets of words are strikingly similar in their signification. One of each pair is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and the other is from the Latin,—though a few of the former may be traced to Latin or Greek roots.

| Begin. | Brotherly. | Enliven. | Happen. |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Commence. | Fraternal. | Animate. | Chance. |
| Bequeath. | Childhood. | Enough. | Heavenly |
| Devise. | Infancy. | Sufficient. | Celestial. |
| Binding. | Choice. | Errand. | Hinder. |
| Obligatory. | Option. | Message. | Prevent. |
| Bitterness. | Corner. | Fellowship. | Inside. |
| Acrimony. | Angle. | Companionship. | Interior. |
| Bloody. | Dark, | Freedom. | Keeping. |
| Sanguinary | Obseure. | Liberty. | Custody. |
| Bodily. | Die. | Friendly. | Kingly. |
| Corporeal. | Expire. | Amicable. | Regal. |
| Boundaries. | Earthly. | Fullness. | Lean. |
| Confines. | Terrestrial. | Plenitude. | Meagre. |
| Breed. | Eastern. | Fullness. | Likely. |
| Engender. | Oriental. | Repletion. | Probable. |

| Live. | Owing. | Thoughtful | Weep. |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Exist. | Due. | Pensive. | Deplore. |
| Lively. Animated, | Shepherd. | Timely. | Will. |
| | Pastor. | Seasonable. | Volition. |
| Lucky. | Shock. | Truth. | Will. |
| Fortunate. | Concussion. | Verity. | Testament. |
| Motherly. | Shun. | Understand. | Witness. |
| Maternal. | Avoid. | Comprehend. | Testify |
| Odd, | Step. | Understanding. | Wonderful, |
| Singular. | Pace. | Intellect. | Marvelous. |
| Opening. Aperture. | Straight. | Unspeakable. | Woody. |
| | Erect. | Ineffable. | Sylvan. |
| Overflow. | Sweat. | Unutterable. | Wordy. |
| Inundate. | Perspire. | Inexpressible. | Verbose. |
| Outlive. | Tasteless. | Uprightness. | Worth. |
| Survive. | Insipid. | Rectitude. | Value. |
| Outside. | Teachable. | Want. | Worthless |
| Exterior. | Docile. | Necessity. | Valueless. |
| Outward. | Thick. | Waver. | Watery. |
| External. | Dense. | Fluctuate. | Aqueous. |
| Overseer. | Threat. | Weapons. | Weaken. |
| Inspector. | Menace. | Arms. | Invalidate. |

WORDS VARYING IN USE.

Each of the words in the following list has two or more meanings or applications. Some of them have several, though in some cases local usage increases the number. Let the pupils illustrate the various uses by incorporating them into sentences as indicated below.* Tt. will prove an interesting and profitable exercise.

| Address. | Craft. | Gin. | Nail. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Angle. | Crane. | Grain. | Page. |
| Bachelor. | Crop. | Grate. | Pale. |
| Bait | Cross. | Grave. | Palm. |
| Bale. | Crow. | Graze. | Partial. |
| Ball. | Crown. | Habit. | Pen. |
| Base. | Dam. | Hail. | Pereh. |
| Bat. | Date. | Hamper. | Pike. |
| Bay. | Deal. | Hide. | Pitch. |
| Beaver. | Dear. | Hind. | Poach. |
| Bill. | Deek. | Jet. | Port. |
| Blade. | Desert. | Kind. | Porter. |
| Blow. | Diet. | Left. | Post. |
| Board. | Draw. | Letter. | Pound. |
| Boot. | Engross. | Light. | Pupil. |
| Box. | Express. | Lighten. | Quarter. |
| Butt. | Fair. | Lime. | |
| | Fare. | Line. | Range. Rank. |
| Cape. | Fellow. | Link. | Rear. |
| Cashier. | File. | Litter. | Rent. |
| Cast. | Fillet. | Look. | |
| | | | Rock. |
| Cataraet. | Firm. | Long. Lot. | Rush. |
| Chase. | Flag. Fold. | Mail. | Sable. |
| Club. | Foil. | | Scale. |
| Comb. | | Match. | Season. |
| Consistency. | Foot. | Meal. | Set. |
| Corn. | Forge. | Mean. | Shaft. |
| Corporal. | Found. | Meet. | Shoal. |
| Count. | Fret. | Moor. | Sole. |
| Counter. | Fry. | Mortar. | Sound. |
| Court. | Game. | Mould. | Spring. |

^{*} The lady had a very pleasant address.

The address was appropriate and the audience attentive.

How shall I address the letter?

It was an acute angle. He loved to angle in the pond. John used clams for bait. They stopped to bait the horses. They bait the bear.

The walk had a border of box. The rule was made of box. He was seated on the box of the coach. A box was missing from one wheel. They learn to box the compass. The man gave him a box on the ear. William kept his money in a box. They box skillfully. The men box the goods.

The vessel was in the bay. The dogs were kept at bay. The man rode a bay horse. The dogs bay at the moon. He was under a bay-tree. She sat by the bay-window.

| Stake. | Stock. | Talent. | Tender. |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| Steep. | Stocks. | Toll. | Usher. |
| Stern. | Strain. | Tumbler. | Utter. |
| Stick. | Swallow. | Taper. | Yard. |

WORDS LIABLE TO BE MISSPELLED.

The accent in the following and similar words gives, in speaking, a double sound to the middle consonant, and hence there is a tendency to double it in spelling.

| Agate. | Credit. | Limit. | Rapid. |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Alum. | Cynie. | Linen. | Ravago |
| Atone. | Damage. | Lizard. | Ravel. |
| Balance. | Damask. | Malice. | Rebel. |
| Banish, | Deluge. | Manor. | Relish. |
| Baron. | Desert. | Many. | Revel. |
| Bevil. | Develop. | Medal. | River. |
| Bevy. | Dragon. | Memory. | Rivet. |
| Bigot. | Drivel. | Melon. | Rigor. |
| Blemish. | Elegant. | Menace. | Salad. |
| Bodice. | Elevate. | Metal. | Salary. |
| Body. | Eligible. | Merit. | Satin. |
| Botany. | Fagot. | Minute. | Scholar. |
| Bury. | Famine. | Misery. | Senate. |
| Busy. | Felon. | Model. | Separate. |
| Cabin. | Flagon | Modest. | Seraph. |
| Calieo. | Forest. | Money. | Sever. |
| Camel. | Forget. | Moral. | Shadow. |
| Canon. | Frolie. | Never. | Shekel. |
| Capital. | Gamut. | Novel. | Sheriff. |
| Cavil. | Granite. | Oven. | Sirup. |
| Cherish. | Gravel. | Palace. | Sloven. |
| Chisel. | Grovel. | Palate. | Swivel. |
| City. | Habit. | Parish, | Spavin. |
| Civil. | Harass. | Pavilion. | Spigot. |
| Civet. | Havoe. | Peril. | Spirit. |
| Claret. | Hazard. | Pity. | Sterile. |
| Clever. | Homage. | Pivot. | Stomach |
| Closet. | Honor. | Planet. | Study. |
| Colony | Honest. | Polish. | Swivel. |
| Comet. | Honey. | Prelate. | Talent. |
| Conie. | Hovel. | Privy. | Talon. |
| Copy. | Hover. | Provost. | Tenant. |
| Coral. | Lavish. | Quality. | Tenon. |
| ·lover. | Level. | Quiver. | Tenor. |
| Covert. | Le*y. | Rabid. | Tepid. |
| | | | |

| Tonic. Topic. Traverse. Travel. Tropic. | Valance. Valid. Valet. Vapid. Verom. | Venue. Vermilion. Very. Vigor Visit | Wagon. Widow. Wizard. Zealous. |
|---|--|---|---|
|---|--|---|---|

VARIOUS CLASSIFICATIONS .- CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MALES.

A / Coultry Course Total and

| Aa'ron. | Car'los. | George. | Jo'tham. |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| A'bel. | Ce'cil. | Gid'eon. | Ju'lius. |
| Abi'el. | Ce'phas. | Gil'bert. | |
| Abi'jah. | Charles. | Giles. | Lem'nel. |
| Ab'ner. | Clem'ent. | Gil'man. | Leon'ard. |
| A'braham. | Chris'topher. | Greg'ory. | Le'vi. |
| Ab'salom. | Cy'rus. | Gusta'vus. | Lew'is. |
| Ad'am. | - 0 | | Lu'cius. |
| Adol'phus. | Dan'iel. | Hec'tor. | Luke. |
| Al'bert. | Dari'ns. | Hen'ry. | Lu'ther. |
| Alexan'der. | Da'vid. | Her'bert. | |
| Al'fred. | | Hezeki'ah. | Mar'eus. |
| Alon'zo. | Eb'en. | Hi'ram. | Mark. |
| Alphe'us. | Ebene'zer. | Hor'ace. | Mar'tin. |
| Alphon'so. | Ed'gar. | Hora'tio. | Ma'son. |
| Al'vin. | Ed'mund, | Hose'a. | Mat'thew. |
| Am'asa. | Ed'ward. | Hu'bert. | Man'rice. |
| Am'brose. | Ed'win. | Hugh. | Mi'eah. |
| A'mos. | Eg'bert. | Humph'rey. | Mi'ehael. |
| An'drew. | El'bridge. | | Mor'timer. |
| An'thony. | Elea'zar. | Ieh'abod. | Mo'ses. |
| Apol'los. | Eli'ab. | I'ra. | |
| Archela'us, | Eli'as. | I'saac. | Na'hum. |
| Ar'chibald. | Eli'hu. | Is'rael. | Na'than. |
| Ar'temas. | Eli'iah. | | Nathan'iel. |
| Ar'thur. | Eli'jah. Eli'sha. | Ja'bez. | Nehemi'ah. |
| A'sa, | Eli'phalet. | Ja'eob. | Nich'olas. |
| As'ahel. | E'noch. | James. | No'ah. |
| Ash'er. | E'nos. | Ja'red. | |
| Augus'tine. | E'phraim. | Ja'son. | Obadi'ah. |
| Augus'tus. | Eras'tus. | Jeremi'ah. | O'bed. |
| Aus'tin. | E'than. | Jerome'. | Octa'vins. |
| | Eugene'. | Jes'se. | Ol'iver |
| Bar'nabas. | Eus'taec. | Jo'ab. | Orlan'do. |
| Be'la. | Eze'kiel. | Jo'el. | Os'car. |
| Ben'edict. | Ez'ra. | John. | Os'mond. |
| Ben'jamin. | | Jo'nah. | O'tis. |
| Ber'nard. | Fe'lix. | Jo'nas. | |
| Ber'nadotte. | Fer'dinand. | Jon'athan. | Pat'rick. |
| | Fran'cis. | Jo'seph. | Paul. |
| Ca'leb. | Frank'lin. | Josh'na. | Pe'leg. |
| Cal'vin. | Fred'erie. | Josi'ah. | Pe'rez. |
| | | | |

Pe'ter.
Philan'der.
Phil'ip.
Phi'lo.
Phin'eas.
Phile'mon.
Ralph.
Reu'ben.

Rich'ard.

Rob'ert.

Ru fus, Rog'or. Sam'son Sam'uel, Saul, Seth, Si'las. Sim'eon, Si'mon, Sol'omon, Ste'phen, Syd'ney, Sylva'nus, Sylves'ter. Thad'deus, The'odore. Theoph'ilus. Thoin'as, Tim'othy.

Ti'tus. Tobi'as. 'Tris'tram. Uri'ah. Wal'ter.

Wil'liam.
Zach'ary.
Zache'us.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ab'igail. Ad'eline. Ad'elaide. Ade'lia. Ag'atha, Ag'nes. Ag'gle. Alme'da. Almi'ra. Althe'a. Aman'da. Ame'lia. Ann or Anne. An'na. Angeli'na. Annette'. Annis. An'toinette. Arabel'la.

Aure'lia.

Bar'bara.
Beat'rice.
Ber'tha.
Berni'ce.
Bet'sey.
Bridg'et.

Augus'ta.

Car'oline.
Cath'arine.
Cecil'ia.
Ce'lia.
Char'ity.
Char'lotte.
Thlo'e.

Christi'na, Clar'a, Clar'issa, Con'stanco Corde'lia, Corne'lia, Cyn'thia,

Deb'orah, De'lia, Dian'a, Dian'tha, Dor'eas, Dor'othy,

E'dith.

Ed'nah, Elec'ta, El'bertine, Ell'bertine, Ell'len, Elmi'ra, Elvi'ra, Em'erette, Em'ily, Em'ma, Es'ther, Eudo'ra, Euge'nia, Euge'nia, Eu'nice,

Fan'ny. Fedo'ra. Fide'lia. Flo'ra. Flor'ence. Foresti'ra.

E'va.

Fran'ces.
Genev'ra.
Georgian'a.

Ger'trude.
Grace.

Han'nah.
Hanno'ra.
Har'riet.
Hel'en.
Henriet'ta
Hes'ter.

Hul'dah. I'da. Irene'. Isabel'la.

Jane.
Jenette'.
Jen'nie.
Jeru'sha.
Jes'sie.
Joan'na.
Jo'sephine.
Ju'dith.
Ju'lia.
Ju'liette.

Kezi'a,
Lavin'ia,
Lau'ra,
Leono'ra,
Lo'is,
Lot'tie,

Loui'sa, Lucin'da, Lu'cia, Lucre'tia, Lu'cy, Lu'ra, Lyd'ia,

Ma'bel.

Mad'elino
Matil'da.
Mar'garet.
Mar'eia.
Mariet'ta.
Mariet'ta.
Mar'tha.
Ma'ry.
Maud.
Melin'da.
Melin'da.
Mer'ey.
Miner'ey.

Nan'ey. No'ra.

Ol'ive. Oliv'ia. Ophe'lia.

Pa'tience.
Pau'line.
Per'sis.
Phe'be.
Phyl'lis.
Priseil'la.
Pru'dence.

Actor.

Actress.

Administrator.

la'che! Sabi'na. Tab'itha. Vali'na. Rebec'ca. Salome'. Tem'perance. Virgin'ia. Rho'da. Thank ful. Sali'na. Ro'sa. Saman'tha. Theodo'ra. Wil'lia. Ros'an ond. Sa'rah. Theres'sa. Wilhelmine'. Ro'sella. Sophi'a. Tryphe'na. Wilhelmi'na. Roset'ta. Sophro'nia. Ruth. Su'san. Ursu'la.

OCCUPATIONS, PROFESSIONS, ETC.

The pupils should not only be required to spell these but also to give some account of each.

Coach-maker.

Coachman.

Composer.

Enameler.

Engineer.

Engine-maker.

Conchologist. Agent. Brick-layer. Engraver. Brick maker. Agriculturist. Conductor. Exciseman. Anatomist. Broker. Constable. Executor. Antiquary. Broom-maker. Cooper. Expressman. Brush-maker. Cook. Apotheeary. Builder. Appraiser. Confectioner. Farmer. Burnisher. Apprentice. Cobbler. Farrier. Architect. Butcher. Cordwainer. Ferryman. Artist. Button-maker. Colporteur. Fireman. Assessor. Copper-smith. Filter. Astrologist. Cabinet-maker. Corset-maker. Fisherman. Astronomer. Calker. Conrier. Fishmonger Anetioneer. Carpenter. Counselor. Foreman. Auditor. Carver. Crier. Fowler. Author. Cartwright. Currier. Fruiterer. Carriage-maker. Cutler. Fuller. Baggage-master. Carter. Furrier. Bailitt. Carrier. Daguerrean. Baker. Car-builder. Dancer. Gardener. Banker. Cashier. Dentist. Genealogist. Barber. Chaplain. Diplomatist. Geometrician Bargeman. Chapman. Distiller. Geologist. Basket-maker. Chambermaid. Doctor. Gilder. Glass-blower Blacksmith. Chemist. Draper. Boat-builder. Glazier. Cheesemonger. Draughtsman. Boatman. Civil Engineer. Dress-maker. Glover. Boatswain. Clerk. Druggist. Gold-beater. Botanist. Clergyman. Dyer. Goldsmith. Bookseller. Clock-maker. Electrotyper. Governess. Bootmaker. Clothier. Embroiderer. Groom.

Brakeman.

Brazier.

Brewer.

Grocer. Haberdasher. Hair-cutter. Hair-dresser. Harness-maker. Merchant. Hatter. Hawker. Herdsman. Hodman. Hosier. Hostler. Housekeeper. Husbandman.

Inn-keeper. Inspector. Iron-monger.

Huntsman.

Jeweler. Joiner. Judge. Juggler. Junk-dealer. Justice. Jurvinan. Jurist.

Lace-maker. Landlord. Lapidary. Lawver. Lecturer. Linen-draper. Lithographer. Locksmith. Logician.

Machinist. Magician. Magistrate. Mason.

Mayor. Metallurgist. Metaphysician, Miller. Milliner. Miner.

Millwright. Moulder. Muleteer. Musician. Nailer.

Naturalist.

Navigator.

Mineralogist.

Notary. Nurse. Optician. Orator. Organist. Ornithologist.

Overseer.

Needle-maker.

Painter. Paper-hanger. Paper-maker. Pastry-cook. Peddler. Perfumer. Philosopher. Phrenologist.

Physician. Physiologist. Planisher. Plasterer. Plater.

Ploughman, Plumber. Poet. Polisher. Porter. Postilliou. Potter. Poulterer. Printer,

Quack. Quarryman.

Saddler. Sailor. Sawver. Scavenger. Scullion. Sculptor. Seamstress. Secretary. Seedsman. Selectman. Shepherd. Sheriff. Shipwright. Shoemaker. Shopkeeper. Silversmith, Slater. Smelter. Solieitor. Spinner.

Stationer. Stage-driver. Stay-maker. Stereotyper. Stevedore. Steward. Stock-broker. Stoker. Stone-cutter. Superintendent. Surgeon. Surveyor. Sutler. Swine-herd. Switchman.

Tailor. Tailoress. Tanner. Taverner. Teacher. Teller. Tinman. Theologian. Trader. Trunk-maker. Turner. Tutor.

Undertaker. Upholsterer. Usher.

Victualer.

Wagoner. Watch-maker Weaver. Woodman.

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

Ant eater. Antelope. Ape. Armadillo.

Baboon. Badger. Bear.

Beaver. Bison. Buffalo,

> Camel. Camelopard. Cat. Catamount.

Chamois. Civet. Coati. Cougar. Cow.

> Deer. Doe.

Dog. Newfoundland. Blood-hound. Grevhound. Mastiff. Spaniel. Lapdog.

| Dog. | Hare. | Marten. | Rhinoceros. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Poodle. Terrier. | Hedgehog. Hippopotamus. | Mole. Monkey. | Sable. |
| Pointer. | Horse. | Moose. | Seal. |
| Setter. | Hyena. | Mouse. | Skunk. |
| Dormouse | • | Mule. | Sloth. |
| Dromedary. | Ibex. | Musk-ox. | Sheep. |
| Dolphin. | Ichneumon. | Musk-rat. | Squirrel. |
| • | | | - |
| Elephant. | Jackal. | Nyl-ghau. | Tapir. |
| Elk. | Jaguar. | Opossum. | Tiger. |
| Ermine. | Jerboa. | Orang Outang. | Ü |
| | • | Otter. | Walrus. |
| Fawn. | Kangaroo. | Ounce. | Weasel. |
| Ferret. | Kid. | Ox. | Whale. |
| Fox. | | | Wolf. |
| | Lama,)- | Panther. | Wolverine |
| Gazelle. | Llama. | Peccary. | Woodehuek. |
| Genet. | Leopard | Porcupine. | |
| Giraffe. | Lion. | * | Zebra. |
| Glutton. | Lynx. | Rabbit. | Zebu. |
| Gnu. | • | Raccoon. | |
| Goat. | Marmot. | Reindeer. | |

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are amphibious?—domestie?—wild?—gregarious?—ferocious?—noxious?—innoxious?—carnivorous?—graminivorous?—omnivorous?—predatory?—ruminating? Name the countries in which each is found. Which are valuable for their flesh?—which for their fur?—which for their skins?—which for their ivory?—which are serviceable to man? For what is the camel peculiarly fitted? etc.

NAMES OF BIRDS.

| Albatross. | Chaffinch. | Goldfineh. | Linnet. |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Auk. | Cormorant. | Goose. | Lapwing. |
| | Condor. | Grouse. | Loon. |
| Blackbird. | Crane. | Gull. | |
| Bluebird. | Crow. | | Magpie. |
| Blue Jay. | Cuekoo. | Hawk. | 0.1 |
| Bobo'link, | Curlew. | Heron. | Parrot. |
| Bullfineh. | | Humming-bird. | Partridge. |
| Butcher-bird. | Dodo. | O | Peacock. |
| Bustard. | Duck. | Jay. | Pelican. |
| Buzzard. | | Jackdaw. | Penguin. |
| | Eagle. | | Petrel. |
| Canary. | 0 | Kite. | Pheasant. |
| Cassowary. | Falcon. | Kingfisher. | Pigeon. |
| Cat-bird. | Flamingo. | Kingbird. | Plover. |
| Chuck-wills- | Fieldfare | 0 . | |
| widow. | | Lark. | Quail. |
| | | | |

| Nightingale. | Raven. Rebin. | Spoonbill. Stork. | Vulture. |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Oriole. | Rook. | Swan. | Wagtail. |
| Ostrieh. | | Swallow. | Whip-poor-will. |
| Owl. | Sandpiper. | mı ı | Woodpeeker. |
| Rail. | Snipe. | Thrush. | Woodcock. Wren. |
| Lui. | Sparrow. | Turkey. | W 1 CH. |

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are songsters?—-rapacious?—gallinaceous?—migratory?—predaceous?—webfooted? Which are called sea-birds? Which are esteemed as food? What one is particularly prized for his feathers? What is the difference between a bird and a fish?—A bird and a quadruped?

FISHES, BIVALVES AND REPTILES.

| Alligator. Anchovy. | Eel. | Lobster. | Roach. |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Anchovy. | Flounder. | Mackerel. | Salmon. |
| Bass. | Flying-fish. | Mullet. | Sardine. |
| Bluefish. | Frog. | | Scallop. |
| Blackfish. | | Nautilus. | Shad. |
| | Gudgeon. | | Skate. |
| Carp. | | Oyster. | Snake. |
| Chameleon. | Haddoek. | · | Sturgeon. |
| Clam. | Halibut. | Pereh. | Sword-fish. |
| Codfish. | Herring. | Piekerel. | Toad. |
| Croeodile. | ŭ | Pilot-fish | Tortoise. |
| Cuttle-fish. | Lizard. | Plaice. | Trout. |

Suggestive Questions.—What is the difference between a fish and a reptile? Which of the above belong to the class of reptiles? Which are bivalves? Which are exteemed for food?

NAMES OF TREES.

| Acacia. | Basswood. | Ebony. | Larch. |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Alder. | Beech. | Elm. | Lime. |
| Almond. | Bireh. | | Linden. |
| Apple. | Box-tree. | Fir. | Locust. |
| Apricot. | Button-tree. | | |
| Arbor Vitæ. | Button-wood. | Hackmatack. | Magnolia. |
| Ash. | | Hemloek. | Mahogany. |
| Aspen. | Catalpa. | Hickory. | Maple. |
| • | Cedar. | Holm. | Mulberry. |
| Balsam. | Cherry. | Horse-ehestnut. | • |
| Banana. | Chestnut. | | Oak. |
| Banian. | Cypress. | Juniper. | Olive. |

Palm. Pine. Sandal-wood. Walnut, Partridge-wood. Plum. Savin. Willow Peach. Pomegranate. Spruce. Pear. Poplar. Sveamore.

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are valued as or namental trees? Which are fruit trees? Which produce nuts?—Which are evergreen? Which are used in manufacturing furniture?—Which are valued for ship-building? Which are used for house-building? Which of them grow in this state?

FLOWERS, ROOTS AND SHRUBS.

| Amaryllis, Anemone, Daffodil, Iris. Pink, Arbutus, Daisy, Asparagus, Dahlia, Aster, Dandelion, Azalia, Dielytra, Phlox, Pink, Poppy, Portulaea, Primrose, Primrose, Prince's-feather |
|--|
| Anemone, Daffodil, Iris. Pink, Arbutus, Daisy. Poppy, Asparagus, Dahlia, Jasmine, Portulaca, Aster. Dandelion, Jessamine, Primcose, Azalia, Dielytra, Prince's-feathe |
| Asparagus. Dahlia. Jasmine. Portulaca. Aster. Dandelion. Jessamine. Primrose. Azalia. Dielytra. Prince's-feather |
| Asparagus. Dahlia. Jasmine. Portulaea. Aster. Dandelion. Jessamine. Primrose. Azalia. Dielytra. Prince's-feathe. |
| Aster. Dandelion, Jessamine. Primrose, Azalia, Dielytra, Prince's-feather |
| Azalia. Dielytra. Prince's-feather |
| T - 1-11' |
| Lady's-slipper. |
| Bachelor's-But- Eglantine. Larkspur. Rhubarb. |
| ton. Everlasting. Laurel. Rose. |
| Barberry. Lavender. |
| Bilberry. Fennel, Lilae. Saffron. |
| Bitter-sweet, Fern. Lily. Sage. |
| Blue-bell, Flowering Al- Sassafras, |
| Box. mond. Mignouette. Sensitive-plant |
| Buckthorn. Flower-de-luce. Mistletoc. Snap-dragon. |
| Burning-bush. Forget-me-not. Monk's-hood. Snow-drop. |
| Buttereup. Four-o'clock. Morning-glory. Sunnach. |
| Foxglove. Mourning-bride.Summer-savory |
| Cactus. Foxtail. Mullen, Sunflower. |
| Camellia. Fraxinella. Mullein. Sweet-brier. |
| Candy-tuft. Fuchsia. Myrtle. Sweet-marjoran |
| Caraway. Syringa. |
| Carnation. Gentian. Nareissus, Sweet William. |
| Catalpa, Geranium. Nasturtium. |
| Celandine. Gilliflower. Thyme. |
| Cereus. Oleander. Trumpet-flower |
| Chamomile, Harebell, Orchis, Tulip. |
| Clematis, Heart's-ease. |
| Cockscomb. Heliotrope. Peony. Verbena. |
| Coreopsis. Hollyhoek. Pansy, Violet. |
| Columbine. Honeysuckle. Passion-flower. |
| Croeus. Hyncinth. Petunia. Woodbine. |

Suggestive Questions—What is the difference between a tree and a shrub? Which of the preceding are shrubs? Which are annuals? Which are perennials? Which

are bulbous? Which are cereal? Which are climbing? Which are creeping? Which are deciduous? Which are evergreen?—Which are fibrous? Which are indigenous? Which are parasitic? Which are tubular? Which are trailing?

PRODUCTIONS OF THE GARDEN AND FARM.

| Apples. | Corn. | Lettuce. | Pumpkin. |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Apricots. | Cranberry. | | • |
| Artichoke. | Cucumber. | Maize. | Radish. |
| Asparagus. | Currant. | Melon. | Raspberry. |
| | | Mint. | Rhubarb. |
| Barley. | Dill. | Mustard. | Rve. |
| Beans. | | | • |
| Beets. | Egg-plant. | Nasturtium. | Saffron. |
| Blackberry. | Endive. | | Sage. |
| Buckwheat. | | Oats. | Spinach. |
| | Fennel. | Onions. | Squash. |
| Cabbage. | | | Strawberry. |
| Cauliflower. | Garlic. | Parsley. | Summer-savory |
| Caraway. | Gherkin. | Parsnip. | Sweet-marjo- |
| Carrot. | Gooseberry. | Peach. | ram. |
| Celery. | Gourd. | Pear. | |
| Chervil. | | Peas. | Thyme. |
| Citron. | Hedge. | Pepper. | Tomato. |
| Clover. | Herd's-grass. | Pic-plant. | Turnip. |
| Coriander. | Ü | Plums. | • |
| | Leeks. | Potatoes. | Wheat. |

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are appropriate for garden culture? Which are annuals? Which are valuable as table vegetables? Which are fruits? Describe the bean and the methods of culture. For what are cranberries valued and how do they grow? Is there any difference between corn and maize? Name particulars in which a pear and a potato differ—both in mode of culture and use, etc.

VARIOUS TERMS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTU-RAL IMPLEMENTS.

| Arable. | Chain. | Drain. | Grindstone. |
|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| Axe. | Cheese-press. | Drill. | 71 . 1 . |
| | Churn. | | Hatchet. |
| Barren. | Cradle. | Fallow. | Harrow. |
| Barn. | Cultivator. | Field. | Harvest. |
| Bay. | | Flail. | Hay-mow. |
| • | Ditch. | Furrow. | Hay-rick. |
| Cart. | Dove-cot. | | Hoe. |

| Mattock, Manger, Marsh, Mcadow, Mower, Mowing-ma- chine, | Pitchfork, Plow. Pruning-hook, Rake. Reaper, Roller, | Scythe. Seed-sower. Shears. Sheaf. Sickle. Shovel. Spade. Stable. | Swamp. Tenant Threshing-machine. Tillage. Trowel. |
|--|---|---|---|
| Pasturage. | Saw, | Sty. | Wheelbarrow |
| Pick-axe. | Seraper. | Subsoil. | Yoke. |
| | | | |

Suggestive Questions.—What is meant by arable? Name the principal parts of a barn. Name the principal parts of a cart. Of what is a harrow made and what is its use? Name the parts of a plow. What the difference between a common plow and subsoil plow? What meant by mould-board? What by plowshare? What the difference between tenant and owner?

FURNITURE AND ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

| Basket. | Cricket, | Hammer. | Oil-eloth |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Basin. | Crum-brush. | Hat-stand. | Ottoman. |
| Barrel. | Crum-eloth. | | |
| Bedstead. | Cup. | Inkhorn. | Pail. |
| Bell, | Curtain. | Inkstand, § | Pan. |
| Bird-cage | Cushion. | · · | Piano. |
| Blanket. | | Jar. | Pictures. |
| Boiler. | Dipper. | | Pillow. |
| Bolster. | Divan. | Kettle, | Pitcher. |
| Book-case. | Dust-pan. | Knife. | Plate. |
| Boot-jack. | Duster. | Knife-tray. | Platter. |
| Bowl. | | | Porringer. |
| Box. | Easy-chair. | Ladle. | Preserve-dish. |
| Bread-toaster. | Etagere. | Lamp. | |
| Broom. | Egg-beater. | Lamp-shade. | Quilt. |
| Brush. | 00 | Letter-receiver. | |
| Butter-dish. | Finger-glass. | Lounge. | Rocking-chair. |
| Butter-knife. | Firkin. | · · | Rolling-pin. |
| Bureau. | Flat-iron. | Mat. | Rubbing-board. |
| | Fire-board. | Match-safe. | Rug. |
| Candelabrum. | Flower-stand. | Mattress. | 0 |
| Candle-stick. | Fork. | Melodeon. | Sad-iron. |
| Castor. | Fruit-dish. | Mirror. | Salver. |
| Carpet. | Furnace. | Mop. | Saucer. |
| Chair, | | Moulding-board | l.Seissors. |
| Clock. | Gas-fixtures. | | Sewing-machin |
| Coffee-urn. | Goblet. | Napkin. | Sieve. |
| Corn-popper. | Grater. | Napkin-ring. | Sink, |
| Couch, | Griddle. | Needle. | Sheet. |
| Counter-pane. | Gridiron. | Newspaper. | Shovel. |
| Coverlet. | Guitar. | | |

Notation

| Skimmer. | Stool. | Thimble. | Umbrella. |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Soap-dish. Sofa. | Stove. | Tidy. Tongs. | Vase. |
| Spider | Table-cloth. | Towel-stand. | Washing-ma- |
| Spool. | Tassel. | Trunk. | |
| Spoon. | Tea-urn. | Tumbler. | chine. |
| Stew-pan | Thermometer. | Tureen. | Work-box. |

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are made chiefly of wood?—of iron?—of silver?—of steel? Of what other materials are some made? Which are appropriate for kitchen use?—which for parlor and sitting-room?—which for chamber?—which for table use?

ARITHMETIC.

The following columns contain many of the terms used in the several sciences or branches indicated. Pupils should spell and define them, or incorporate them into sentences illustrating their meaning.

Compound

Aggaint

| Account. | Compound. | ractor, | notation. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Addition. | Computation. | Federal-money. | Numeration. |
| Ad valorem. | Contraction. | Fellowship. | Numerator. |
| Analysis. | Customs. | Fractions. | |
| Alligation. | Currency. | | Partnership. |
| Annuity. | · | Geometrical. | Percentage. |
| Area. | Denominator. | | Permutation. |
| Average. | Discount. | Integer. | Plus. |
| Avoirdupois. | Division. | Invoice. | Progression. |
| • | Divisor. | Insurance. | Proportion. |
| Balance. | Dividend. | Involution. | |
| Bankruptey, | Duodecimal. | | Quotient. |
| Brokerage. | Duties. | Mensuration. | • |
| 9 | | Minnend. | Ratio. |
| Cancel. | Equation. | Minus. | Reduction. |
| Cancellation. | Equality. | Multiple. | , |
| Column. | Equity. | Multiplication. | Superficies. |
| Commission. | Exchange. | Multiplier. | Subtraction. |
| Complex. | | Mu tiplicand. | Subtrahend. |
| 1 | | T. T. Cottage | |

GRAMMAR.

| Absolute. | Affix. | Antithesis. | Article. |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Adjective. | Allegory. | Antecedent. | Aspirate. |
| Adverb | Agreement. | Apostrophe. | Auxiliary. |
| | 6* | 1 , 1 | |

Capitals. Case. Classification. Collective. Comma. Colon. Comparative. Conjugation. Conjunction. Consonant. Couplet. Dash. Declension Defective. Derivative. Derivation. Letters. Diphthong, Disjunctive.

Dissyllable. Elementary. Elocution. Emphasis. Etymology.

Exclamation. Feminine. Gender. Number.

Imperative. Independent. Indicative. Interjection. Infinitive.

Government.

Interrogation. Intransitive. Irony. Irregular.

Masenline. Metaphor. Metonomy.

Modification. Monosyllable. Mood.

Neuter. Nominative. Noun. Numeral

Objective. Orthography.

Parsing. Participle. Participial. Period. Polysyllable. Potential. Positive. Possessive. Prefix. Preposition. Primary. Primitive.

Pronunciation. Prosody. Prononn. Punctuation.

Quantity.

Redundant. Rhetorie Rhyme.

Seanning. Senten e. Semicolon. Speech. Stanza. Subjunctive. Suffix. Superlative. Syllable. Syllabification. Syntax. Synopsis.

Transposition. Triphthong. Trissyllable.

Verb.

GEOGRAPHY.

Acclivity. Aretie. Antarctie. Antipodes. Area. Atmosphere. Axis. Bay. Boundary.

Canal. Cape. Channel. Circumference. Commerce. Compass.

Continent. Declivity. Desert. Diameter. Equator. Equinoctial. Estuary.

Frigid. Frith.

Gulf.

Harbor. Hemisphere. Horizon.

Island. Isthmus. Latitude. Longitude.

Meridian. Mountain.

Nadir. Ocean.

Parallel. Peninsula. Plateau. Plain. Prairie.

Productions. Promontory.

River.

Sound.

Territory. Torrid. Tropic.

Valley. Volcano

Zenith. Zones.

PHILOSOPHY.

Accelerate. Achromatic. Aconstics. Aberration. Absorption. Adhesion.

Air-pump. Alembic.

Aphelion. Congelation. Hydrostatic. Opaque. Apparatus. Crystallization. Hygrometry. Optician. Cylinder. Hypothesis. Optical. Apogee. Areometer. Imbibition. Parachute. Atmosphere. Density. Distillation. Pendulum. Attraction. Impenetra-Divisibility. bility. Phantasmago-Balloon. Decomposition. Indestructiria. Barometer. Ductility. bility. Photography. Battery. Induction. Pneumatics. Bellows. Ebullition. Inertia. Porosity. Pressure. Elasticity. Intensity. Caloric. Prism. Electricity. Camera-ob-Evaporation. Kaleidoscope. Properties. scura. Equilibrium. Pyrometer. Capillary. Expansion. Lactometer. Centrifugal. Refraction. Experiment. Latent. Reflection. Centripetal. Lateral. Chromatic. Fusion. Levden Jar. Resistance. Resultant. Cohesion. Lever. Fusibility. Compressibility. Gravitation. Machine. Specific. Compass. Galvanie. Malleability. Siphon. Conductibility. Magnetic. Hardness. Mechanics. Telescope. Conductor. Tenacity. Concave. Hydraulies. Microscope. Hydrogen. Thermometer. Convex. Mirage.

Condenser. Hydrometer BOTANY. Exogenous. Labiate. Aculeate. Connate. Convolute. Lanceolate. Acuminate. Adnate. Cordate. Farinaceous. Lateral. Annual. Corolla. Fibrous. Leaflet. Filiform. Crenate. Apetalous. Cruciform. Monopetalous. Aquatic. Floral. Cuneate. Fugacious. Arborescent. Orbicular. Axillary. Cuspidate. Ovate. Germ. Glandular. Baccate. Deciduous. Glaucous. Palmate. Bark. Dentate. Denticulate. Globose. Peduncle. Biennial. Perennial. Branches. Glomerate. Bulbous. Digitate. Perfoliate. Herbaceous Pericarp. Cadneous. Elliptical. Hirsute. Petal. Primate. Capsule. Embryo. Hybrid. Pistil. Cereal. Endogen. Pistillate. Ciliate. Epidermis. Indigenous. Involute. Pollen. Climbing. Evergreen.

| Radical. | Seion. | Staminate. | Tendrils. |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Rootlet. | Serrate. | Stellate. | Ternate. |
| Rotate. | Setaceous. | Succulent. | Truncate. |
| | Sinuate. | | Tuberons. |
| Sagittate. | Stamen. | Tap-root. | |
| | | _ | Unduiate. |

PHYSIOLOGY.

| Anatomy. Aorta. | Cutaneous. | Invertebrate. | Pleurisy. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Artery | Deglutition. | Kidneys. | Respiration. Retina. |
| Auriele. | Dentition. Dermis. | Larynx, | Retina. |
| Bile. | Digestion | Ligaments. | Saliva |
| Blood. Brain. | Enamel. | Liver. Lungs. | Secretion. Skeleton. |
| Bronehitis. | Epidermis. | Mastication. | Spinal. |
| Cartilage. | Esophagus. | Membraneous. | Spleen. Stomach. |
| Cartilaginous. | Gastrie. | Nerves. | |
| Cerebellum. | Gizzard. | Nostril. | Tendons. |
| Chyle. | Heart. | | Traehea. |
| Cornea. Cranium. | Hepatic. Homogenous. | Pericardium. Perspiration. | Tympanum. |
| Cramam. | Homogenous. | Pleura. | Veins. |

FORM OR SHAPE-TO BE SPELLED AND DEFINED.

| Acute. | Ellipse. | Oval. | Sector. |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Angular. | Elliptical. | | Segment. |
| Arc. | Equilateral. | Parallel. | Semicircle. |
| | • | Parallelogram. | Sphere. |
| Circle. | Hemisphere. | Pentagon. | Spherical. |
| Circular. | Heptagon. | Perpendienlar. | Spheroid. |
| Circumference. | Hexagon. | Prism. | Spiral. |
| Cone. | Horizontal. | Pyramid. | Square. |
| Crescent | | • | • |
| Cube. | Isoseeles. | Quadrant. | Trapezium. |
| Cubical. | | | Triangle. |
| Curved. | Oblique. | Radius. | Triangular. |
| Cylinder | Obtuse. | Rhomb. | Ü |
| | Octagon. | Rhombçid. | |

BOOKS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

The following refer to books, &c.

| Folio | Introduction. | Paper. | Author. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Quarto or 4to. | Duodecimo or | 24mo. | Binder. Bookselter. |
| Octavo or 8vo. | 16mo. | 32mo. Preface. | Rules. |
| Cover Electrotype. | Marbling. Margin. | Printer. Publisher. | Stereotype. |
| Electrotype. | margin. | I ((Ditation) | Type. |

The principal varieties of type are the following,—though there are different styles of each:—

| Diamond. Pearl. | Minion. | Small Pica. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Agate. Nonpareil. | Brevier. Bourgeois. | Pica. |
| Minionette, | Long Primer. | |

Suggestive Questions.—What is a folio?—quarto?—octavo? Are all octavo books of the same size;—What determines the size? What is meant by preface?—margin? Of what is paper made? What is meant by stereotype?—electrotype? Can you give a description of the process of stereotyping or electrotyping?

WEARING APPAREL.

| Apron. | Frock. | Mitten. | Spencer. |
|----------------|---------------|---|------------|
| _ | | Muff. | Stock. |
| Bonnet. | Gaiter. | Muffler. | Stockings. |
| Boot. | Glove, | *************************************** | Surtout. |
| Blouse. | Gown. | Overcoat. | Dai to att |
| Dioase. | COTTA | O vercont. | Timnet |
| C | TT 11 | D. (.) | Tippet. |
| Cap. | Handkerchief. | Pantaloons. | Tunic. |
| Cloak. | Hat. | | |
| Coat. | Head-dress. | Ribbon. | Vest. |
| Collar. | Hood. | | Visite. |
| Corset. | Hose. | Scarf. | Victorine. |
| Cravat. | | Slippers. | |
| Olaita. | Jacket. | Shawl. | Waistcoat. |
| D | Jacket. | | |
| Drawers. | | Shoes. | Wristlet. |
| Pressing-gown. | Mantilla. | Skirt. | |

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The following list contains articles usually sold in a country variety store,—including groceries and dry goods.

| Alum. | Combs. | Lace. | Raisins. |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Allspice. | Comforters. | Lawns. | Reticules. |
| Alpaeea. | Cord. | Lemons. | Ribbons. |
| • | Corn. | Linen. | |
| Barege. | Cotton, | | Sage. |
| Batting. | Crape. | Mace. | Sago. |
| Beans. | Crash. | Matting. | Saleratus. |
| Beaver-eloth. | Cravats. | Meal. | Salt. |
| Blankets. | Croehet-hooks. | Merino. | Satin. |
| Bocking. | Crockery-ware. | Mittens. | Satinet. |
| Broadeloth. | • | Molasses. | Sareenet. |
| Brooms. | Drilling. | Mousseline-de- | Scissors. |
| Brushes. | Drugget. | laine. | Sewing silk. |
| Buckram. | 7,0 | Muslin. | Shawls. |
| Butter. | Earthern ware. | Mustard. | Sheeting. |
| Buttons. | Eggs. | | Silesia. |
| | Elasties. | Needles. | Silks. |
| Calieo. | | Nutmegs. | Sirup. |
| Cambrie. | Figs. | 0 | Soap. |
| Canvas. | Flannel. | Oil. | Starch. |
| Carpets. | Flour. | Oil-eloth. | Stockings. |
| Cassia. | | Onions. | Ü |
| Cassimere. | Gauze. | Oranges. | Tape. |
| Cheese. | Gimp. | O . | Tassels. |
| Chocolate. | Ginger. | Parasols. | Teas. |
| Cinnamon. | Gingham. | Pearlash. | Thimbles. |
| Citron. | Gloves. | Pepper. | Thread. |
| Cloaks. | | Pins. | Thyme. |
| Cloves. | Handkerehiefs. | Pork. | Twist. |
| Coeoa, | Hooks and eyes. | Porte monnaies. | Turnips. |
| Codfish. | Hosiery. | Potash. | • |
| Coffee. | • | Potatoes. | |
| Collars. | Jaconet. | | |
| | | | |

ARCHITECTURE.

The five ancient orders of architecture are the Composite, Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, and Tuscan.

The following list embraces most of the terms applicable to various edifices, and also terms used

in architecture and carpentry. They should be spelled and defined. Their incorporation into sentences as indicated below* will prove a profitable exercise.

| Abutment. | Cramp. | Hip-roof. | Plumb-rule. |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Alcove. | Crypt. | | Postern. |
| Apron, | Cupboard. | Jack-plane. | Protractor. |
| Arcade. | Cupola. | Jamb. | Puncheon. |
| Arch. | Curb-roof. | Jointer. | Purlin. |
| Architrave: | Cut-roof. | Joists. | Pyramid. |
| Arris. | | | • |
| Ashlering. | Derrick. | Key-stone. | Queen-post. |
| Attic. | Die. | King-post. | • |
| Auger. | Dining-room. | Kitchen. | Rafter. |
| | Dome. | | Recess. |
| Balcony. | Deor. | Level. | Ridge-pole. |
| Balustrade. | Dove-tail. | Library. | Roof. |
| Base. | Dowel. | Lintel. | Roofing. |
| Basement. | Dragon-beam. | | Rotunda. |
| Bedroom. | Ü | Mantel. | |
| Beltry. | Eaves. | Mallet. | Sash. |
| Belvedere. | Entablature. | Mop-board. | Scaffolding. |
| Bevel. | | Mortise. | Scale. |
| Brace. | Facade. | Mouldings. | Searfing. |
| Bracket. | Flank. | ٥ | Scribing. |
| Buttress. | Foreplane. | Nave. | Shaft. |
| | Foundation. | Niche. | Shore. |
| Camber. | Furring. | | Sill. |
| Caisson. | 8 | Panel. | Site. |
| Ceiling. | Gable. | Pantry. | Sleepers. |
| Cellar. | Gallery | Partition. | Sliding-rule. |
| Chamber. | Gambrel. | Pedestal. | Span. |
| Chamfer. | Gargoyle. | Pediment. | Span-roof. |
| Chimney. | Garret. | Piazza. | Spire. |
| Chisel. | Gauge. | Pier. | Square. |
| Clamp. | Gimlet. | Pilaster. | Stanchion. |
| Collar-beam. | Girder. | Pillar. | Staircase. |
| Colonnade. | Girt. | Pinnaele. | Steeple. |
| Column. | Gouge. | Pitch. | Stucco. |
| Compasses. | Groove. | Plate. | Studs. |
| Contour. | | Platform. | Superstructure. |
| Cornice. | Hall. | Plinth. | _ |
| Corridor. | Hip-rafter. | Plumb. | Tenon. |

^{*} The abutments were made of granite and were very substantal. John walked through the arcade. The arch was of brick and well turned. The architrave, frieze and cornice form the entablature of the column.

Tower. Truss. Vault. Wicket.
Trusbeam, Turret. Window.
Trammel. Walls.

MILITARY TERMS.

The following list contains many of the terms used in war and military affairs. They should be studied with reference to their meaning, pronunciation and spelling. Most of the terms can be found in either of the unabridged dictionaries.

Ab'atis. Barshot. Cadet. Chevaux-de-Accontrements, Battal'ia. Caisson, (ca'frieze, (shev-(ak-ko-tur-Battal'ion. son, or cao-de-freez.) ments.) Bat'tery. son'.) Citadel. Calibre or Cali-Chev'ron. Ae'tion. Baton. Colonel, (kur'-Batcon'. ber. Ad'jutancy. Ad'jutant, (An Banners, Cal'trop or Cal'nel.) officer whose Barraeks. Columbiad or throp. duty it is to Bastion. Campaign'. Paixhan, (pay-zan.) A large aid the com- Battle. Canister-shot, Battle-axe. gun principally mandant or Case-shot. Battlement. Cannon. for firing shel.s major of a Battering-ram. Cannonade. Com'missary, regiment.) Ad'jutant-Gen. Bay'ouet. Cannoncer. 1 Commissa'~ Am'bulance. Beleag'uer. Cannonier. riat. Ambuscade' | Am'bush. Cannon-proof. Commission. Besiege. Bivouac, (biv-Company. Cantcen'. Conscription. Armament. wak.) Can'tonment. Blockade. Armistice. Capit'ulate. Contraband. Body-guard. Armor. Caponniere, Convoy. Armorer. Bombard. (kaponer.') Cornet. Armory. Bombard-Captain. Corporal. Armstrong gun, Carbine, Corps, (core.) ment. Bomb, (bum.) } (An English Car'acole. Corps-de-garde. gun, named Bombshell. Carronade. Cortege, (kor'after its in-Bomb-proof. Cartel'. tazli,) ventor.) Breastplate. Cartouch. Countermand. Breastwork. Cartridge. Countermarch. Arriere, (arrer') Brevet'. Cascmate. Counter-scarp. Arrow. Brigade. Cavalry. Counter-sign. Brigade-Major. Artillery. Chain-shot. Court-martial. Assault'. Brigadier. Chamade, (sha- Cuirass, (kwe-Brigadier-Genemade'.) ras'.) ral. Culrassier Banquette, Chaplain. (bangket'.) Broadside. (kwe-ras-Chaplaincy. Bar'bacan. Breadsword. Charge. seer'.) Barbette. Dagger. Charger.

| Dahlgren, (A | Flank. | Lieutenant- | Picket. |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| cannon for | Fleet. | Colonel. | Pike. |
| throwing | Flotilla. | Limbers. | Pillage. |
| shells,-nam- | | | Pistol. |
| ed after the in- | | Mace. | Platoon. |
| ventor—John | | Madrier, (ma- | Porteullis. |
| | Forced march. | drer.') | Pontoon. |
| of the U.S. | Fort. | Magazine. | Powder. |
| | Fortification. | | Projectile. |
| navy.) | | Main body. | |
| Debouch, (de- | Fortress. | Major. | Promotion. |
| boosh'.) | Furlough, (fur'- | Major-General. | Quartermaster. |
| Defile. | 10.) | Manoeuvre or | Quarters. |
| Deserter. | Fusileer. | manoeuver, | |
| Dirk. | ~ . | (ma-nu'-ver.) | Quickstep. |
| Disbandment. | Garrison. | March abreast. | Rampart. |
| Discharge. | Gaunt'let. | March in file. | Rations. |
| Discipline. | General. | Marine. | Ravelin. |
| Division. | Greaves. | Martello. | |
| Double. | Grenade. | Musket battery. | Rear-guard. |
| Double quick | Guard. | Mess. | Reconnoisance. |
| step. | Guard-mount- | Militia. | Recruiting. |
| Drafting. | ing. | Military. | Redan. |
| Dragoon'. | Guide. | Minie, (A rifle | Redoubt. |
| Dress Parade. | Gun-boat. | ball invented | Regiment. |
| Drill. | Our bout. | by a French- | Regulars. |
| ,,,,,,,, | Halberd. | man whose | Regimentals. |
| Embrasure. | Halt. | name it bears. | Reinforcement. |
| Emissary. | Haversack. | Moat. | Repulse. |
| | | Mortar. | Reserve. |
| Encampment. | Haveloek. | | Retreat. |
| Enfield Rifle, (A | | Munitions. | Reveille, (reval' |
| famous rifle | Home guard. | Mutineer. | or reval'ya.) |
| manufactured | | Mutiny. | Revolver. |
| at Enfield, | Hostilities. | Musket. | Review. |
| England.) | Howitzer. | Musie. | Rieochet, (nco- |
| Enfilade. | | Muster in. | sha.') |
| Engineer. | Infantry. | N | Rifle, |
| Enlistment. | Insubordina- | Navy. | Rifled. |
| Ensign. | tion. | Ordnance. | Roll. |
| Ep'aulet. | Insurrection. | | Roll-eall. |
| Escort. | Investment. | Outpost. | 75 |
| Escutcheon. | In position. | Palisade. | Rout. |
| Evolution. | Inspection. | Parade. | Sabre. |
| Exemption. | Intrenchment. | Parapet. | Sack. |
| | | Parley. | Sappers and |
| Feigned march. | Javelin. | Parol. | Miners. |
| Field marshal. | | Parole. | Seabbard. |
| Field-piece. | Knapsaek. | Patrol. | Scale. |
| File. | Trumpsack. | Pass. | Scaling-ladde |
| Flag. | Tanco | | |
| | Lanee. | Passport. | Scimitar } |
| Flag officer. | Lancer. | Password. | Cimeter. ; |
| Flag of truce. | Lieutenant. | Pereussion-eart | |
| Flag-staff. | LieutGeneral. | Petard. | Sertinoi. |

Sentry. Sentry-box. Sergeant. Sharp-shooter. Shield. Skirmish. Siege. Spear. Spike. Spv. Squad.

Squadron. Standardbearer. Staff Storm. Strategie. Stratagem. Stronghold. Subaltern. Subordinate. Sutler.

Surgeon. Surgeon's call. Surrender. Swivel Sword.

Taps Tattoo. Tent. Tomahawk. Transport.

Trench. Troop. Truce. Uniform. Van. Vanguard. Volunteer.

> Watchword. Wing

POLITICAL TERMS.

The following list contains many of the terms used in relation to government and governmental affairs. They should be pronounced, spelled, and defined by the pupils.

Adjournment. Charge d' Af. fairs, (Shar-Affirmation. Alien zha-daffar'.) Allegiance. Chaplain. Charter. Ambassador Amendment. Chief Justice. Citizenship. Appeal Civil Officers Appointment. Appraisers. Coin. Aristocracy. Coinage. Collector. Armory. Arsenal. Colonies. Assembly. Chief' Assignor. Attainder Commerce. Attorney Gene-Commissioner of Indian Afral. Auditor. fairs. Commissioner Ballot. of Land Of-Ballot-box. fice. Bill Commissioner Blockade.

of Patents. Bribery. Commissioner of Pensions. Bureau. Confederation. Cabinet. Congress. Consignee Capitation. Census. Consignor.

Consul. Constitution Corporation. Court. Supreme. District of Claims. of Equity. Debenture.

Delegate. Democracy. Commander-in- Departments, Executive. of the Interior. of the Navy. of the Post Office. of the State.

of the Treasurv. of War Despotism. Dinlomaev. Drawback. Duties.

Election

Electors. Electoral College. Embargo. Engrossment Enactment. Enlistment. Envov Examiners. Excise. Executive. Exports. Exportation.

Faction. Franking. Fugitives.

Government. Grand Jury.

Habeas corpus.

Impeachment. Indictment. Imposts. limports. Inspection. Inspectors.

| Inventions. | Misdemeanor. | Provost Marshal | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Invoice. | Monarchy. | 0 | Specification. |
| Judicial. | Municipal. | Quorum. | Statute. Suffrage. |
| Judiciary. | Naturalization. | Ratification. | Surveyor. |
| Judges | Navy. | Reconsidera- | 201110,1011 |
| Judgment. | Neutrality. | tion. | Tariff. |
| Jurisdiction | Nomination. | Reconstruction. | Taxation. |
| Jurors. | | Records. | Direct. |
| | Oath. | Representative. | Indirect. |
| Land Agent. | | Representation. | Tender. |
| Land Office. | Pardon. | Reprieve. | Tonnage. |
| Laws. | Party. | Reprisal. | Treason. |
| Legislation. | Passport. | Republic. | Treasury. |
| Legislature. | Patent. | Revenue. | Treaties. |
| Letters of | Patentee. | Revolution. | Tribunal. |
| Marque. | Pension. | | |
| Letters of Re- | Petition. | Search-war- | Verdict. |
| prisal. | Politics. | rant. | Veto. |
| | Poll-tax. | Sceretary. | Vice Consul. |
| Mails | Port of Entry. | Senate. | Vice President |
| Majority. | Postmaster. | Senator. | Voters. |
| Message. | Postmaster- | Sergeant-at- | *** |
| Minority. | General. | arms. | Warehouse. |
| Military. | Post Office. | Soldier. | Warrant. |
| Militia. | Presentment. | Solicitor. | |
| Mint. | President. | Sovereign. | Yeas and nays. |

WORDS.

The study of words and the investigation into their origin and meaning is full of interest. The following examples are given with the hope of securing more attention to the subject. The unabridged dictionaries of Webster or Worcester and the works of Dr. Trench, on the study of words, will be found very valuable for this purpose.

ALDERMAN, was originally elderman.
ALOFT, on loft, that is, litted up.
ALONE, all one; entirely by one's self.
ALMOST, most all; nearly.
ALSO, so all; likewise.
ALOOF, all off; They keep aloof, that is, away from or off.

AFTER, a comparative from aft, behind.

Amass, to bring to the mass, or heap; to accumulate.

ANT, an abbreviation of emmet, (em't.)

APPALL, to make pale with fear; to terrify. APPEASE, to bring to peace; to pacify.

ATONE, to cause to be at one; to reconcile.

BACON, Swine's flesh baked (baken) or dried by heat.

BANDY, to beat to and fro; from bandy, an instrument bent at the bottom, for ball playing.

BAYONET, from Bayonne, a town in France where the article was first made.

Beneficent, from bene facio, (Latin,) to do well. A benificent man does good.

Benevolent, from bene volo (Latin,) to wish well. A benevo-

lent man wishes good.

Bedlam, a corruption of the word Bethlehem, the name of a religious edifice in London which was opened for lunatics in

Beetle, from the verb to beat, an instrument used for beat-

Bereave, from be and reave, or rive, to take away from.

Bewildered, puzzled or perplexed, as a person lost in a wilderness, not knowing which way to turn.

Box, from its resemblance to the boa constrictor.

Boggle, to hesitate, to stick as one in a bog.

BAND, that by which one is bound.

Bout, from bow, to bend; another bout means another turn. Burly, originally boorly, that is, like a boor.

CAMBRIC, so called from Cambray, a place noted for its manufacture.

Calleo, from Calicut, in India.

Candidate, from Candidus, (Latin) meaning white. In Rome candidates for office, or office seekers, were required to wear a white gown or robe.

CANDLESTICK, originally a stick for holding a candle.

CHILBLAIN, from chill and blain. A chilblain is a blister or blain caused by cold.

Closet, a small or close apartment.

Clumsy, from clump (clumpsy;) shapeless, awkward. Comery, coming together; fitting, suitable.

Coop, formerly a eask or barrel; hence a cooper was one who made coops or casks.

Countenance, the contents of the face; the whole features taken together.

CRUMPLE, from cramp, a contraction or drawing together.

CRIPPLE, from creep. Cup and Quip, what has been already chewed.

Damask and Damson, from Damascus.

Doff, to do or put off.

Drawing-Room, a room for withdrawing or retiring after dinner, ere.

DPI WL, to draw out one's words slowly.

Droop, to drop or hang the head; to languish.

77 RUAUS.

ELL, properly means an arm; elbow, the bow or bend of the arm. The Ell English was fixed by the length of the king's (Henry I.) arm, in 1101.

EMBARK, to go into a bark or ship. Enlist, to enter on a list or roll.

ENDEAVOR, to do one's devoir, or duty.

FARTHING, from fourthing, a division into four parts.

Festoon, originally a garland worn at a feast.

FETLOCK, from foot and lock; which means either the joint that locks or fastens the foot to the leg, or the lock of hair that grows behind the pastern of a horse.

Forestall, to purchase provisions before they reach the stall; to

anticipate, or hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

FORTNIGHT, a contraction of fourteen and night.

Fulsome, from foul and some.

Furlone, originally a furrow long.

GAD-FLY, from goad and fly. A fly whose bite is so severe as to goad to madness, almost, the animal bitten.

GANG, a number of persons going (ganging) together; as, a press-gang; a gang of thieves.

GANGWAY, the way by which persons go or gang.

Gosling, from goose and ling; a little goose; the termination ling signifying diminution or little.

GROCER, originally applied to one who sold by the gross or

wholesale. Johnson says it should be grosser.

Guinea, a coin so called because first made from gold brought from Guinea.

GUNWALE, pronounced, and sometimes spelled, gunnel. This word is from gun and wale.

GROTESQUE, this term was originally applied to figures found in ancient grottos in Italy.

HAFT, is a corruption of haved. The haft of a knife is that part

by which it is haved, that is, held.

Hammer-cloth, the cloth under a coach box where the driver kept hammer, nails, etc. Another explanation is that it is a contraction from hamper and cloth, from the fact that under the cloth of the coach box the driver usually carried a hamper for market purposes.

If AREBRAINED, wild, unsettled. "As mad as a March hare." HARELIP, so called from a supposed resemblance to the lip of

hare.

Heed, from head. Give heed (head) to what I say.

Holster, originally holder.

HUSBAND, from house and band; the husband being the stay or support of the family.

> "The name of a husband, what is it to say? Of wife and the household the band and the stay."-Tusser.

IMAGINE, to form an image or appearance of anything in the mind.

INDENTURE, an article or writing so called because the counter parts were indented or notched so as to correspond.

INK-HORN, formerly made of horn; so, powder-horn, drinking-horn, &c.

JEST, a contraction of gesture. A jest was, originally a gesture

to excite mirth.

JOVIAL, born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove Kine, a contraction of cowen, ancient plural of cow.

Landscape, from land and shape; the shape and appearance of

the land in a pi ture.

Mayor, the chief magistrate; from major, meaning greater or

chief.

Maxim, from maximum, (Latin) the greatest; of the greatest

importance.

MEANDER, from the Meander, a river in Phrygia, noted for its winding course.

MILLINERY, the goods so called were first imported into Europe from Milan.

Mould-board, a part of a plow for turning the mould or soil; formerly made of boards, or wood.

Muslin, so called from Moussul, a city in Turkey, where the article was first made.

NAIL, (a measure,) distance from the second joint of the finger to the end of the nail.

NEIGHBOR, probably from nigh and boor.

Nosegay, a bunch of flowers for smell and gay appearance. Nostril, from nose and thrill (to drill or pierce.) In early edi-

tions of Spencer it was printed nosethrill, and earlier, nosethirle.

Orrery, a piece of astronomical apparatus invented by Rowley

and named in honor of his patron the Earl of Orrery.

Parboil, (part boil,) half boil. Quagmire, from quake and mire.

RALLY, to re-ally or re-unite broken pieces.

SAUCER, originally a dish for holding sauce.

Supper, a simple meal of soup.

TADPOLE, from toad-pole; a young toad.

Twillight, (between light,) the waning light between day and darkness.

USHER, strictly one who stands at the door for the purpose of introducing strangers. An usher or under teacher is one who introduces or initiates young children in the rudiments of learning. Wanter from goals to would be it to walk as one wailing.

Waddle, from wade; to waddle is to walk as one wading.
Waver, from wave. "He that wavereth is like a wave of the

sea," &c.

Window, (wind-door,) a door to let in the wind; windows were formerly opened like doors.

WOODEINE. (formerly wood-bind, a vine which winds or binds around a tree.

HARDWARE.

The following list comprises many of the articles sold in extensive hardware stores. Of some of these there are several kinds or varieties.

| Axes. | Buckets. | Court Plaster. | India Rubber |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Adzes. | Bullet-moulds. | Cross Cut Saws. | Goods. |
| Andirons. | Butts. | Crowbars. | Inkstands. |
| Anvils. | Buttons. | Curtain Fix- | |
| Augers. | | tures. | Japanese |
| Awls. | Calipers. | Cutlery. | Ware. |
| Awl Hafts. | Candlesticks. | · · | |
| Axle Pulleys. | Cards. | Door Springs. | Kettles. |
| · · | Carpet-stretch- | Door Trim- | Knife Trays. |
| Balances. | ers. | mings. | Knives. |
| Barn door | Carriage Bolts. | O . | Knobs. |
| hangers. | Carriage Jacks. | Emery. | |
| Barn door roll- | Cart Boxes. | Escutcheons. | Ladles. |
| ers. | Castors. | Eyelet Ma- | Lamps. |
| Baskets. | Catches. | chines. | Lanterns. |
| Bells. | Chains. | | Lashes. |
| Bell Pulls. | Chain Halters. | Fastenings. | Latches. |
| Bell Trim- | Chalk Lines. | Faucets. | Lead. |
| mings. | Chest Handles. | Files. | Letter Stamps. |
| Bellows. | Chisels. | Fire Dogs. | Levels. |
| Bevels. | Chisel Handles. | | Loeks. |
| Bits. | Chopping | Fishing Hooks. | Looking |
| Bit-stocks. | Knives. | Flasks. | Glasses. |
| Blacking. | Circular Saws. | Forks. | |
| Black Sand. | Clocks. | | Mallets. |
| Blind Fasten- | Clothes Lines. | Gate Trim- | Matches. |
| ings. | Clothes llooks. | mings. | Match Safes. |
| Bodkins. | Coal Hods. | Gimlets. | Measuring |
| Boot Jacks. | Coal Pokers. | Glass, | Tapes. |
| Box Chisels. | Coal Sieves. | Glue. | Mirrors. |
| Bolts. | Coffee Mills. | Graters. | Money Belts. |
| Bottle Castors. | Coffee Pots. | Grindstones. | Mortars and |
| Boxes. | Coffin Trim- | Gouges. | Pestles. |
| Brackets. | mings. | Gauges. | Mouse Traps. |
| Brads. | Combs. | | • |
| Brass Kettles. | Compasses. | Hammers. | Nails. |
| Bristol Brick. | Curry Combs. | Hinges. | Needles. |
| British Lustre. | Cordage. | Hoes. | Nippers. |
| Britannia Ware | . Cork Pressers. | Hooks. | Nuts. |
| Brooms. | Cork Screws. | Hooks and | Nut Crackers. |
| Brushes. | Corn Poppers. | Eyes. | Nut Picks. |
| Buckles. | Courter Scales. | | |

| Oil Stones. | Rakes. | Serew-drivers. | Thermometers. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Oven Doors. | Rasps. | Seythes. | Thimbles. |
| | Rat Traps. | Shaves. | Trays. |
| Padlocks. | Razors. | Skates. | Trowels. |
| Pails. | Razor Straps. | Skate-straps. | Tubing. |
| Pans. | Rein Snaps. | Seythe Rifles. | Twine Boxes. |
| Pasteboards. | Rings. | Seythe Snaths. | 37* |
| Pencils. | Rotten Stone. | Shears. | Vices. |
| Penholders. | Rules. | Sickles. | Wafers. |
| Percussion- | | Sieves. | Waffle Irons. |
| Caps. | Safes. | Shovels. | Wagon Boxes. |
| Pins. | Sad Irons. | Skimmers. | Wash Boards. |
| Planes. | Sand Boxes. | Slates. | Wash Tubs. |
| Plane Irons. | Sand Paper. | Soap. | Whalebone. |
| Plumbs. | Saws. | Spades. | Wheelbarrows. |
| Plow Bits. | Saw Frames. | Spectacles. | Whips. |
| Polishing Irons. | Saw Sets. | Spittoons. | Wires. |
| Porringers. | Saw Stretchers. | | Wrapping paper |
| Portmonnaies. | Scales. | Stair Rods. | Wrenches. |
| Powder. | Seissors. | Steelyards. | |
| Pumps. | Scoops. | Squares. | Yard Sticks. |
| Pulleys. | Serapers. | Stake Chains. | Zine. |
| Punches. | Screws. | Staples. | 21110. |
| | | 4 | |

Suggestive Questions.—Of what are axes made? What different kinds are there? For what purposes are axes used? Of what are adzes made and for what used? Of what are bells made and what different kinds can you name? What is meant by "Bell Trimmings?" Of what are bellows made and for what used? Of what are brushes made? What are some of the different kinds and for what is each used? etc.

NOUNS USED ONLY IN THE PLURAL.

| Annals. | Embers. | Literati. | Polities. |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Archives. | Entrails. | Lungs. | ~ . |
| Ashes. | Exuviæ. | _ | Seissors. |
| Assets. | | Manners. | Shambles. |
| 2201.0000 | Goods. | Minutiae. | Shears. |
| Billiards. | a o o ano | Morals. | Snuffers. |
| Bitters. | Hatches. | | Statistics. |
| Bowels. | Hose (stock- | Nippers. | Thanks. |
| Breeches. | ings.) | Nones. | Tidings. |
| | Hysteries. | | Tongs. |
| Calends. | • | Orgies. | Tongs. |
| Clothes. | Ides. | J | Vespers. |
| | | Pineers. | Vietuals. |
| Dregs. | Lees. | Pleiads. | Vitals. |

IRREGULAR PLURALS.

The following words, derived from foreign languages, form their plurals in accordance with the language from which they are taken.

Latin and Greek words ending in is form their

plural by changing is into es.

| Singular. | Plural. | Singular. | Plural. |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amanuensis, | Amanuenses. | Emphasis, | Emphases. |
| Antithesis, | Antitheses. | Hypothesis, | Hypotheses. |
| Analysis, | Analyses. | Metamorphosis, | Metamorphoses. |
| Axis, | Axes. | Oasis, | Oases. |
| Basis, | Bases. | Parenthesis, | Parentheses. |
| Crisis, | Crises. | Phasis, | Phases. |
| Ellipsis, | Ellipses. | Thesis, | Theses. |

The following add es, or change x to ces:

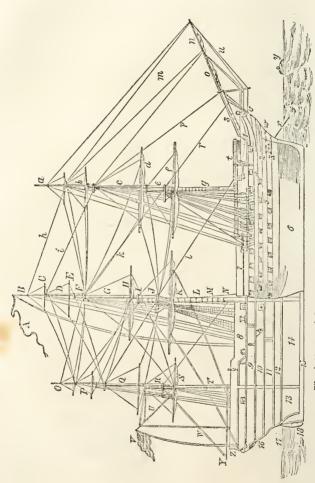
| Apex, | Apiees. Apexes. | Index, { | Indexes. Indices. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Appendix, | Appendices. Appendixes. | Radix, | Radiees. |
| Calx, | Calxes. | Vertex, { | Vertexes Vertices. |
| Vortex, Vortices. | | | |

Nouns in us generally form their plurals in i.

| Alumnus, | Alumni. | Nucleus, | Nuclei. |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Foeus, | Foci. | Obolus, | Oboli. |
| Fungus, | Fungi. | Radius, | Radii. |
| Genius, | Genii. | Stimulus, | Stimuli. |
| Magus. | Magi. | • | |

Nouns in on and um form their plurals in α .

| Addendum, Animaleulum, Arcanam, A itomaton, Griterion, Corrigendum, Datum, Desideratum, | Addenda. Animaleula. Arcana. Automata. Criteria. Corrigenda. Data. Desiderata. | Erratum, Ephemeron, Gymnasium, Medium, Memorandum, Momentum, Phenomenon, Seholium, | Errata. Ephemera. Gymnasia. Media. Memoranda. Momenta. Phenomena. Seholia. |
|--|--|--|--|
| | Desiderata. Effluvia. Encomia. | | Seholia. Specula. Strata. |



The letters and figures refer to the Table on the page opposite.

BOATS, VESSELS, &c.

The following list contains the names of various kinds of boats, and also the parts of a ship and or rigging. The letters and figures refer to the parts named. (See engraving opposite.) her rigging.

| Mizzen-top-gallant sail. Mizzen-top-gallant yard. Mizzen-topanust.—Q. Mizzen-topanust.—Q. Mizzen-topani yard. Mizzen-topani yard. Mizzen-topani yard. Mizzen-topani yard. Mizzen-yard.—S. Pendant.—A. Pendant.—A. Quarter-deek.—S. Ladin Ladin Radines.—N. Ender.—IS Surouds.—M. Spars. Surouds.—M. Spars. Sirvoard.—S. Taffani Taffani Tinfrani Minder-deek.—IS Waist.—T. Wai |
|--|
| Main-cep.—I Main-deck.—5 Main-royal (a sall)). Main-royal (a sall)). Main-royal stay.—b Main-royal stay.—b Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—C Main-royal yard.—I Main-royal yard.—I Main-royal yard.—I Main-royally ard.—II Miszen-royal unst.—C Mizzen-royal unst.—C Mizzen-royal yard. Mizzen-royal yard. Mizzen-royal yard. Mizzen-royal yard. Mizzen-royal yard. Mizzen-royal yard. |
| Foretop-gallant sail, Foretop-gallant yard, Fore-topmast stay—p Fore-topmast stay—p Fore-topmast stay-all Fore-topsail For |
| Bows.—2 Bowspift.—0 Bulwark. Bulwark. Buy.—y Buy.—y Capkan. Cathle.—x Content Fore-topmast sta Cathle. Condy. Condy. Cott. Cot |
| Barge, Bark, Bark, Bark, Cutter, Cutter, Prigate, Gouldla, Gondola, Gondola, Gondola, Hife-boat, Life-boat, Life-boat, Life-boat, Salip, Barene Cutter, Skiff, Ship, Shooner, Skiff, Steamboat, Viberry, Yawth, Yawth, Aft, Anchor, Barein, Anchor, Barein, Barein, Shooner, Steamboat, Steamboat, Yawth, Anchor, Barein, Anchor, Barein, Bare |

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

On the next one hundred and forty pages will be found about two thousand words, which are frequently mispronounced, as well as misspelled. These words are alphabetically arranged, their meaning given, and the pronunciation indicated. After the words, under each letter, will be found a reading-lesson, containing the words given and defined on the preceding pages. This exercise will tend to give a clear illustration of the use or meaning of the several words, and at the same time establish their correct pronunciation.

Several of these exercises are followed by brief sentences, couplets, or stanzas, designed both as exercises in enunciation and spelling. It will be well to require the pupils, occasionally, to read these in concert. It is believed that the careful improvement of the lessons which follow will prove profitable and satisfactory.

DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. stands for adjective.

adv. " " adverb.

exclam. " " exclamation.

f. " " feminine.

m. " " masculine.

n. " " noun.

n. " noun

pl. " " plural.

pp. " participle passive, or perfect.

ppr " " participle present.

prep. " " preposition.

pron. " " pronoun.

v. i. " verb intransitive.

v. t. " verb transitive.

pret. " " preterit tense.

Fr. " " French.

It. " " Italian.

L. " " Latin.

Sp. " " Spanish.

REMARKS.

In respelling the French, en, on, &c., the letters ng are designed simply to mark the vowel as nasal, and are not to be pronounced themselves.

Italian A.—The sound of a in far, daunt, &c., and its sound in fast, pant, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, \(\tilde{a}\). Yet, in words like fast, clasp, ask, pass, waft, path, pant, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in far; and in such words as dance, advantage, it is shortened still more.—Dr. Webster.

The accented syllable of words is designated by this mark (').

KEY TO THE PRONUNCLATION.

| A, E, I, Ö, Ü, Ŷ, | sin | mate, mete, mite, moto, |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| long or open, | S III | mute, dye. |
| A, Italian, or AU, | 66 | far. |
| A broad, AU or AW, | 64 | fall. |
| Ą, | 66 | what. |
| E, like long a. | 66 | prey. |
| EW, or EU, like long u, | 46 | new, feud. |
| ï, like long c, | 66 | marine. |
| I, like short u, | 66 | bird. |
| Ö, | 66 | move. |
| ŏ, like short u, | 66 | dove. |
| Q, | 66 | wolf. |
| OI, or OY, | 44 | oil, boy. |
| 00, | 46 | moon. |
| QQ, | 66 | book. |
| OU, or OW, | 9.6 | about, town. |
| Ų, | 44 | bull. |
| \mathbb{Q} , like yu , | 66 | unite. |
| €, hard, or €II, like k, | 66 | earry |
| C soft, like s, | 4 | certain. |
| CH, | 66 | much. |
| ČH, like sh, | 44 | machine. |
| Ġ, soft, like j, | 66 | gem. |
| G, hard, | 66 | give. |
| S, like z, | " | as, was. |
| s, | 66 | west. |
| TII, | 66 | this. |
| TH, | 46 | thin. |

THE

ORTHOEPIST.

A.

AB'A-EUS, n. An instrument to facilitate exercises in arithmetic. A-BAFT, adv. Further aft-toward the stern of a ship. AB'JEET, a. Sunk to a low condition-worthless, mean. AB-RADE', v. t. To rub or wear off; to waste by friction. AB-RA'SION, n. The act of wearing off; substance worn off. AB-SOLVE', (-zolv,) v. t. To acquit or set free from an engagement. AB'SO-LUTE-LY, adv. Completely, without limit. AB-STRUSE', a. Hid, concealed; remote from apprehension. A-EA'CIA, (a-ka'sha,) n. A genus of elegant trees and shrubs. A-CEL'DA-MA, n. The potter's field, south of Jerusalem. A-CERB'I-TY, n. Harshness, bitterness, or severity. A€'CES-SO-RY, n. One guilty of crime, but not as principal. A €-€LI'MATE, v. t. To habituate to a foreign climate. A €-€LI'MĀ-TED, p. p. Habitnated to a foreign climate. A €-€ŏM'PA-NI-MENT, n. Something that attends the principal thing. A€-€ÖUČHE'MENT, (ak-koosh'mong,) n. Delivery in child-bed. A €-€ÖUČH-EUR', (ak-koo-share',) Fr. n. A man who assists in child-birth. A-€OUS'TI€S, n. The science of sounds. A-EU'MEN, n. Penetration of mind, quickness of perception. AD'AGE, n. A proverb, a wise observation. AD €AP-TAN'DUM, L. To captivate, to please. AD-DEN'DA, L. pl. Things to be added. AD-EPT', n. One skilled in any art.

AD FI'NEM, L. To the end.

[₹]ÄTE, FÄR. FÄLL, WHAT.—MĒTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÏNE, BIRD.— NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÜNE, BÜLL, UNITE.—AN* GER, VI"CIOUS.—€ as K; Ġ as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

AD HOM'I-NEM, L. To the man-to his interests or passions.

AD IN-FI-NI'TUM, L. To endless extent.

AD iN'TER-IM, L. In the mean time-for the present.

AD-JA'CENT, a. Bordering upon-lying near.

AD'JUNET, n. Something added to another.

AD-JOURN', (ad-jurn',) v. t. To suspend business for a time.

AD LIB'I-TUM, L. At pleasure; without restriction.

AD'MI-RA-BLE, a. Worthy of admiration.

AD'MI-RAL-TY, n. A court for the trial of maritime causes.

AD REF-ER-EN'DUM, L. For further consideration.

AD'U-LA-TOR, n. A flatterer, one who offers praise servilely.

AD-VA-LO'REM, L. According to value.

AD-VÄNCE', (ad-väns',) v. t. To bring forward-to promote.

AD-VÄNT'AGE, n. Any condition favorable to success.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, a. Profitable-useful, beneficial.

AD'VERSE, a. Opposing-unfortunate-calamitous.

AD-VERT', v. i. To turn the mind to-to regard.

AD-VER-TISE', v. t. To give notice-to inform.

AD-VER-TIS'ED, (-tīzd,) p. p. Published, notified, warned.

AD-VER'TISE-MENT, n. A public notice, information.

AD-VER-TIS'ER, n. One who advertises.

AD-VER-TIS'ING, p. pr. Publishing, informing.

A'ER-O-NAUT, n. One who sails or floats in the air.

A-ER-O-NAUTICS, n. Aerial navigation in balloons.

AF-FLA'TUS, n. Inspiration-a breath of wind.

A FOR-TI-O'RI, (a for-she-o'rī,) L. With stronger reasons.

AFT, a. or adv. Toward the stern of a ship.

AF'TER, prep. Behind-later in time; as, after dinner.

A-GAIN', (a-gen',) adv. Something further-once more.

A-GAINST', (a-genst',) prep. In opposition; bearing upon.

A-GAPE', a. or adv. Gaping, as with wonder.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARÏNE, BÏRD.— NŌTE, DŌVE, MÖVE, WQLF. BQQK.— A-GES-I-LA'US, n. A king of Sparta.

AG'GRAND-IZE, v. t. To exalt-to honer.

AG GRAND-IZ-ED, (Izd.) p. p. Exalted, made greater.

AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT, n. The act of aggrandizing.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ING, p. pr. Exalting-enlarging.

A-GAST', a. or adv. Struck with amazement.

A-HA'. An exclamation of triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

AL'A-BAS-TER, n. A variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum.

AL'BA-TROSS, n. An aquatic fewl.

AL-CAID', (al-kade'.) In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort.

AL-CAL'DE, (kal'de.) In Spain, a magistrate or judge.

AL'GE-BRA, n. Universal arithmetic.

AL'I-QUOT, a. A number that will measure without a remainder.

AL-LE'GRO, R. In music, a word denoting a brisk movement.

AL-LOP'A-THY, n. The ordinary mode of medical practice.

AL'MA MA'TER, L. A college where one is educated.

AL'TO RE-LIE'VO, It. In sculpture, is the projection of a figure, half or or more, without being entirely detached,

AL-TERN'ATE, a. Being by turns-reciprocal.

AL'TERN-ATE, v. t. To perform by turns, or in succession.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE, n. A choice of two things.

AL'VE-O-LAR, a. Containing sockets or cells.

A-MASS', v, t. To collect in a heap-accumulate.

AM-A-TEUR', n. One who has a taste for the arts.

AM'BUS-EADE, n. A lying concealed, to attack by surprise.

A-MEL'IOR-ATE, (a-meal'yur-ate,) v. t. To improve.

A-MENDE' HON-OR-A-BLE, Fr. A public recantation and reparation.

A-MEN'I-TY, n. Pleasantness, agreeableness of situation.

A-MÖUR'. n. Fr. An unlawful connection in love-a love intrigue.

AN-CHO'VY, n. A small fish from the Mediterranean.

AN-DAN'TE, It. In music, a word deneting a movement moderately slow.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; & as J; S as Z. ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

A-NEM'O-NE, n. Wind-flower, a genus of plants.

AN-I-MAD-VERT', v. i. To remark upon by way of criticism or censure.

AN-I-MAL'CULE, n. A very small animal.

ANT, n. An emmet, a pismire, a genus of insects.

AN'TE-PÄST, n. A foretaste, something taken before the proper time.

AN'TE-PE-NULT', n. The last syllable of a word except two.

AN'THRA-CITE, n. A hard coal that burns without flame.

AN'TI-PODES, n. A term applied to those who live on opposite sides of the globe.

ANX-I'E-TY, (ang-zi'o-ty.) Concern, solicitude.

A-ORT'A, n. The great artery from the left ventricle of the heart.

A-PHELTON, (a-fel'yun.) That point of a planet's orbit most distant from the Sun.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, n. A common name in distinction from a proper name; as, man, tree..

AP-PEL'LANT, n. One who appeals to a higher court.

A POS-TE-RI-O RI, L. Arguments a posteriori, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts.

A PRI-O'RI, L. Reasoning a priori, is that which infers effects from causes previously known.

AR'AB, n. A native of Arabia.

AR'A-BIC, n. The language of the Arabians.

AR'A-BLE, a. Fit for tillage.

AR-CHI-ME'DES, n. A distinguished Greek philosopher.

AR-RON'DISSE-MENT, (-inangs) Fr. A subdivision of a department in France.

ARE'TIE, a. Northern; as, the Arctic circle.

AR-CHE-LA'US, n. A king of Judea.

ÄRE, (är.) The plural of the substantive verb.

AR'GENT-INE RE-PUB'LIC. The States of Buenos Ayres, S. A.

AR'ID, a. Dry, parched with heat.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK. AR-I-ETTA, It. A short song-an air.

AR-ITII-MET'I-€AL, a. According to the rules of arithmetic.

ARM'CHAIR, n. A chair with arms.

ARM'IS-TICE, n. A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement

AS-A-FET'I-DA, n. An inspissated sap from Persia.

AS-CENT', n. Motion upward-an eminence-hill.

ASK, v. i. To inquire, or seek by request.

ASK'ING, p. pr. Interrogating, inquiring, requesting.

A-SLÄNT', a. or adv. On one side, obliquely.

ASP, n. A small poisonous serpent.

AS-PIR'ANT, n. One who aspires, a candidate.

ASS, n. A quadruped of the genus equus.

ASTH'MA, (ast'ma,) n. A disease of respiration.

AS'SIG-NAT. Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France.

ATH-E-NE'UM, n. A building for a library.

AT-TA-CHE', (at-ta-sha',) Fr. n. One attached to the suit of an embassador.

AT-TÖRN'EY, (at-turn'y,) n. A lawyer.

AU FAIT', (o-fa',) Fr. Master of it-equal to it.

AUNT, (ant,) n. The sister of one's father or mother.

AU"TOP-SY, n. Personal examination.

AUX-IL'IA-RIES, (aug-zil'ya-rez.) Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUX-IL'IA-RY, (aug-zil'ya-re.) A helper—assistant.

A-VÄNT CÖU'RŸER, (a-väng' koo'reer.) A person dispatched before, to give notice of approach.

AV'O-CÄT, (av'o-cä,) Fr. An advocate.

A-WRY', a. or adv. Turned or twisted toward one side.

AX, n. Improperly written axe. An instrument for chopping wood.

AYE, (ih'e,) adv. Yes-yea.

THE EXCURSION.

During a pleasant afternoon in June, I engaged to go on an excursion with a very learned friend of mine, who was a great adept in the arts, and possessed no little acumen in the sciences. He seemed absolutely a complete master of acoustics, aeronautics, the alveolar theory of cavities, the Arabic language, and all the rules relating to causes in the court of admiralty. Indeed, so abstruse was he at times, that there was perceptible a slight degree of acerbity in his countenance if one did not see at once the force of his arguments: a peculiarity in him which seemed to confirm the adage, that irritability is the accompaniment of genius. To amass wealth and aggrandize himself was utterly repugnant to his character. Yet I would by no means absolve my friend from all error; he had neither the inventive genius of Archimedes, nor all the virtues of Agesilaus, king of Sparta; and some of his statements were merely ad captandum, so that he was fairly entitled to the appellative by which he was usually known.

But to return to the excursion which had been advertised. After going on board, and passing abaft the engine, our friend was struck by the abject appearance of a boy, whose shoes gave evidence of much abrasion, while the boy himself was completely absorbed in ar

arithmetical exercise on the abacus. Here, again, I had an opportunity to witness the admirable traits in my friend's character, for he immediately began to advert to the aliquot part of a number, and explained the principle involved so clearly, that the boy, as we left, stood agape with astonishment.

The city was fast receding from view, and the panoramic appearance of the country, with the adjacent villages ornamented here and there by the anemone and beautiful acacia, induced us to secure a more advantageous position, where we could obtain an unobstructed view. Accordingly we made an ascent to the upper deck, where my friend found an empty arm-chair, which he secured, and began to animadvert on the style of the buildings in view. Being myself something of an amateur in architecture, I drew his attention to the manifest irregularity of the alternate columns of the Atheneum, and also to the great hight of the statue, in alto-relievo, designed to increase the amenity of the prospect from a distance.

One of the passengers was an accessory or auxiliary of a notorious burglar, appearing as savage as an Arab, and was viewed aslant with much curiosity. There was also an aeronaut and an arctic traveler, who had returned home after visiting the Antipodes, bringing with them a beautiful albatross, as white as alabaster, and a live asp, together with a hieroglyphic stone from Palestine, taken from the Aceldama, south of Jerusa-

lem, and dated during the reign of Archelaus, king of Judea.

Our travelers were surrounded by an interesting group, consisting of a ci-devant Spanish aleaid, and his friend, the alcalde of a neighboring town, who had decided many an appellant's cause; and also a distinguished French avocat, formerly an obscure attorney in an arrondissement near Paris. He had won his way to fame chiefly by his strong opposition to the circulation of the assignats got up by the revolutionary government. He had but just arrived in the country, with his attaché, bound on a mission to the Argentine Republic, where he had been instructed to say to the authorities that it would be to their advantage to institute a duty, ad valorem, on all French fabrics. I further noticed among the company a celebrated physician and accoucheur, the owner of many a broad acre of arable soil, and a strong supporter of allopathy, who was aufait of all matters connected with his profession, having at one time displayed much skill on a gun-shot wound in the region of the aorta; and in cases of autopsy he was acknowledged by even his enemies to be unrivaled. Taking a turn with my friend round the boat, fore and aft, we observed that the machinery had begun to abrade, caused, as the engineer informed us, by the adverse fortunes of the boat the past year. He had just begun to alternate between red and white ash anthracite coal, and preferred the latter for steam purposes. He railed against the owners, charging them with aggrandizing themselves, and neglecting to procure proper advertisements necessary for the boat. The gong announced the dinner hour, and from the odors, we had a slight antepast of what was to come.

I passed the anchovy sauce to some one who was asking for it, after observing something like ants, or animalcules in the mixture. My friend was doing up matters ad libitum, showing some anxiety to ameliorate his condition at the expense of the boat. Opposite to us, I observed a young man, just from his alma-mater, in company with his aunt. I now heard some one ask for vocal music, and, to my surprise, my companion gave them a little arietta, with the allegro and andante; capitally done. I read in the Advertiser that an armistice had been agreed upon, after the detection of the ambuscade, by the avant courier of the general. But had the army been acclimated to that arid country, and been re-enforced by auxiliaries and other adjuncts, the difficulty to acclimate those rccently arrived from the north would have been less. It was an enigma to me, why any one should advertise in a paper with hardly a hundred subscribers; when the editor of this advertising sheet, instead of being aggrandized by its proceeds, would soon be forced to the alternative of working or starving. The speaker at a political meeting, which was now in full blast in the cabin, was a great adulator of the administration, and an aspirant for office. He was also afflicted with the asthma, and accented most of his words on the antepenult. While charging the opposition with seeking to advance their own aggrandisement, his admirers supposed him to be endowed with a superior afflatus; while others, with faces awry, stood agast, denouncing him as a great demagogue, exclaiming, "Aha! after election, you will see who will be governor." A motion to adjourn was now made, and a majority voted "aye."

Exercises in Articulation and Spelling.

William can debate on either side of the question.
William can debate on neither side of the question.
Who ever imagined such an ocean to exist?
Who ever imagined such a notion to exist?
I saw the prints, without emotion.
I saw the prince, without emotion.
The magistrates ought to arrest the man.
The magistrates sought to arrest the man.
Whom ocean feels through all her countless waves.
Who motion feels through all her countless waves.
That lasts till night.
A great error exists in relation to the subject.
A great terror exists in relation to the subject.

R.

BAN'QUET, (bank'wet,) n. A feast-a rich entertainment.

BA €-€A-LAU'RE-ATE, n. The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAD'IN-ÄGE, (bad'in-azh,) n. Fr. Light or playful discourse.

BAS'I-LAR, (baz'i-lar,) a. Relating to the base.

BA-\$ALT', (ba-zolt',) n. A rock of igneous origin.

BAS-BLEU, (bä-blew,) n. Fr. A literary lady—a blue-stocking.

BASK, v. i. To be exposed to genial heat, or benign influences.

BÄSK'ET, n. A domestic vessel, made of various materials.

BASS-RE-LIEF', n. Low relief-a figure but a little protuberant.

BAS'TILE, (bas'teel,) n. Fr. An old castle in Paris.

BATH, n. A place for bathing-immersion in a bath.

BA'TON ROUGE, (ba'ton roozh.) A town on the Mississippi.

BAT'ÖU, (bỹ'00,) n. An outlet of a river or lake.

BEA'CON, (be'kn,) n. A signal—a light-house.

BEARD, (beerd,) n. The hair that grows on the chin and llps.

BE-A-TIF'1€, a. Used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEAU I-DE'AL, n. A conception of consummate beauty formed in the mind.

BEAU MONDE', n. Fr. The fashionable world.

BED'ÖU-IN, (bed'oo-een,) n. The name of those Arabs who live in tents.

BE-EL'ZE-BUB, n. A prince of devils.

BEL' ES-PRIT', (bel' es-pree',) n. A wit--a fine genius.

BEAUX' ES-PRÏTS', (bôz' es-pree'.) Plural of bel esprit.

BEN-E-FI"CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'a-re,) n. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.

BE-NEATH', prep. Under, lower in place.

BES'TIAL, (best'yal,) a. Having the qualities of a beast.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÛNE, BULL, UNITE, AN' GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; & as J; & as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

BEV'Y, n. A flock of quails-a company of females.

BI-JÖU'TRY, (be-zhoo'try,) n. Fr. Jewelry.

BIL'LET-DÖUX, (bil'le-doo,) Fr. A love note, or letter.

BI-SECT', v. t. To cut or divide into two parts.

BIVOUA \mathfrak{C} , (biv'wak,) $v.\ t.\ Fr.$ To encamp during the night without tents or covering.

BLÄNCH, v. t. To whiten-to take out the color.

BLANC-MANGE', (blo-monje',) n. A French dish for the table.

BO'NA-FI'DE, L. With good faith.

BLÄST, n. A sudden gust of wind.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS, a. Impiously irreverent toward God.

BOMB, (buin,) n. An iron shell filled with explosive materials.

BOM-BARD', (bum-bard',) v. t. To attack with bombs.

BOM'BAST, (bum'bast,) n. An inflated style.

BON'MOT', (bong'mo',) n. Fr. A jest, a witty repartee.

BON-VI-VÄNT', (bong-ve-väng'.) A good fellow.

BOOTH, n. A shed of boards or boughs.

BOUR-DEAUX', (boor-do'.) A city in the southwest of France.

BOU'DOIR, (bood'wor,) n. Fr. A small private room for curiosities, &c.

BOU'LE-VARD, (boo'le-var,) n. Fr. Public walks of Paris.

BOWL, v. i. To play with bowls, or at bowling.

BOWL'DER, n. A stone of a roundish form, and no determinate size.

BÖWL'ING-AL'LEY, n. A place for playing bowls.

BRAG-A-DO'CIO, (brag-a-dō'shō,) n. A boasting fellow.

BRANCH, n. A division-a limb.

BRASS, n. An alloy of copper and zinc.

BRA'VO, interj. Well done.

BRIG'AND, n. A robber, a highwayman.

BRON CH-I'TIS, (bronk-I'tis,) n, Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.

BU-E'NA VIS'TA, (boo-e'na vis'ta,) n. Mexican.

BULL'ION, (bul'yun,) n. Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

BUÖY, (booy,) n. A floating mark

BUÖY'ANT, a. Floating-light-that will not sink.

BU-REAU'CRA-CY, (bu-ro'kra-se,) n. A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments.

THE BANQUET HALL.

The most notable persons assembled at the banquet hall, were those from Baton Rouge, Buena Vista, Bayou Sara, Bourdeaux, a Bedouin Arab with a long beard, and a person who had been a prisoner at the Bastile. There was also a young man who had received his baccalaureate, having a little badinage with the basbleu, who produced a piece of basalt from her basket, found in her boudoir, at the base of a figure in bass-relief.

Paintings hung in profusion from the walls of the saloon. My beau ideal of a subject, would have been an angel in a beatific vision, with the bestial Beelzebub in the back-ground, troubled with the bronchitis, and lamenting his blasphemous course.

I saw a small number, however, a brief enumeration of which may not be amiss. A bel-esprit, covered with bijoutry, sitting beneath a tall tree, and handing a billet-doux to a bevy of ladies, who had come to take a

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

salt-water bath near the buoy, which served as a beacon to the sailors. The next represented a brigand, whose cheek had often met the rude blast: he was sitting on a bowlder, viewing an army bivouac in the distance.

Passing on, we saw what appeared to be a bragadocio, of much brass and bombast, addressing a crowd under a booth on the Boulevards; while near by, a party was beginning to bowl on a bowling-alley. Further on, in a large frame, was the portrait of a member of the bureaucracy, who had charge of the bullion. Time had begun to blanch the face of one who was wont to bask in the sunshine of royal favor.

The guests had begun to bisect the blanc-mange, while the buoyant feelings of the beneficiary of the duke, led him to branch forth to the beau monde in a profusion of bon-mots, and eliciting thereby the bravos of the company. Retiring from the saloon, we saw in the yard of the arsenal some of the bombs which were afterward used by Oudinot to bombard the Eternal City.

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay, Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away, But fixed his word, his saving power remains: Thy realm forever lasts, thy own Messiah reigns.

C.

€A€H-IN-NA'TION, (kak-in-na'shun,) n. Loud laughter.

€A'DI, (kā'de,) n. A Turkish judge or magistrate.

€AF'E, (kaf'fā,) n. A coffee-house.

 EALF , (kaff,) n. The young of a cow; in contempt, a stupid person.

€A LOR'I€, n. The principle or matter of heat.

€A-LIG'RA-PHY, n. Fair or elegant writing.

CAM'E-O, n. A precious stone carved in relief.

€AM'E-RA OB-S€U'RA, n. An optical instrument.

CAM'PHENE, n. Oil of turpentine.

•CAP'TAIN, (cap'tin,) n. The chief officer of a company, ship, or military band.

EAR'A-BI-NEER', n. A man who carries a carabine.

€AR'A-VAN, n. A company of travelers—a show of wild animals.

CAR'NI-VAL, n. A festival in Catholic countries during the week before Lent.

€AR-O-LIN'I-AN, n. An inhabitant of Carolina.

€AS-€ĀDE', n. A steep fall of water over a precipice.

€A-SI'NO, n. It. In Europe, a club-house,

€ASK, n. A general term for a pipe, barrel, &c.

€ASK'ET, n. A small box for jewels, &c.

€AS-Si-O-PE'IA, (-pē'ya,) n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

€AST, v. t. To throw, fling, or send.

CAST'ING VOTE, n. The vote of the presiding officer, when the affirmative and negative are equally divided.

€AV'AL-€ADE, n. A procession of persons on horseback.

CEM'ENT, (sein'ent,) n. Mortar-glue-solder.

CAÖUT'CHÖU€, (koo'chook,) n. India-rubber.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT,—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÛNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'' GER, VI'CIOUS.—€ as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS. 9* CER'E-BRUM, n. The front and larger part of the brain.

CER'E-BRAL, a. Pertaining to the cerebrum.

CHAFF x. Husks-refuse-worthless matter.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, a. Impregnated with particles of iron.

ČIPAMP DE MÄRS, (shäng de märz,) Fr. An open space in Paris for reviews.

CHÄNCE, n. An event that takes place without being contrived.

CHAN'CEL-LOR, n. A judge of the court of chancery.

CHÄN'CE-RY, n. A court of equity.

CHÄNT, n. A song-melody.

CHAP-AR-RAL', n. Sp. A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

ČHÄR'GÉ D'AF-FAIRES', (shär'zhā daf-fāir'.) A substitute for an embassador.

ČHÄRL'A-TAN, (shärl'a-tan.) A quack-an empiric.

čIIAR-I-VA-RI', (shar-e-va-ree',) A mock serenade of discordant music,

CHAS-TISE', v. t. To correct by punishing.

CllAS'TISE-MENT, (chas'tiz-ment,) n. Correction-punishment,

CHAT-EAU', (shat-to',) n. Fr. A castle—a seat in the country.

CHAT'TEL, (chat'l,) n. Any article of movable or immovable goods.

ČHEF D'ŒUV'RE, (shef doov'r,) n. Fr. A master-piece or performance in the arts.

ČHE-MISE', (she-mëz',) n. Fr. A shift or under garment worn by females.

C!C-E-RO'NE, (sis-e-ro'ne,) n. A guide—an attendant.

Cî-DE-VĂNT', (se-de-văng',) Fr. Formerly used to designate persons who have been in office, and retired.

CIT'I-ZEN, (sit'e-zu,) n. A permanent resident in a city or country.

ELÄSP, n. A hook for fastening-a throwing of the arms around.

ELÄSS, n. An order or rank of persons—a division.

CO-AD'JU-TANT, a. Mutually assisting or operating.

€O-AD-JU'TOR, n. One who aids another; an assistant.

€ō'CōA, (kō'kō,) n. A simple preparation of the kernels of the caeao.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

COCH'I-NEAL, (koch e-nēle,) n. An insect from Mexico, used for dyeing red colors.

€O'D1-FŸ, (kō'de-fi,) v. t. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

CÓGN'IAC, (köne'yak,) n. The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France.

COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (kog'ne-za-ble,) a. That falls or may fall under judicial notice.

COG NI-ZANCE, (kog'ne-zans,) n. Judicial notice-perception, observation.

€OG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant,) a. Having knowledge of.

COL-I-SE'UM, n. The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome.

COLLAB'O-RA-TOR, n. An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific.

COL-LATE', v. t. To lay together and compare—to examine.

€OLL'IER, (kol'yer.) A digger of coal—a coal merchant or vessel.

COLL'IER-Y, (kol'yer-y,) n. The place where coal is dug.

€OL'PORT-EUR, n. A distributor of religious tracts and books.

€OL'UMN, (kol'lum,) n. A pillar—an upright shaft.

€OM'BAT-ANT, n. A person who combats—a champion.

€OM'BAT-ED, pp. Opposed—resisted, contended.

€OM'BAT-ING, ppr. Striving to resist—fighting.

COM-MAND', v. t. To order—to direct—to charge.

€ŏME'LY, (kum'ly,) a. Becoming-graceful-handsome.

COMME IL FAUT, (kom il fo,) Fr. As it should be.

COM'MENT, v. t. To make remarks, or criticisms.

COM'MENT-ING, ppr. Criticising—remarking.

COM'MU-N1SM, n. An association of persons in which there are no separate rights in property.

€OM'MU-NIST, n. An advocate of communism.

€OM'PA-RA-BLE, a. Worthy of comparison.

€OM'PA-RA-BLY, adv. In a manner worthy to be compared.

€OM-PEER', n. An equal--a companion, an associate.

EOM'PLAI-SANCE, (kom'plā-zans,) n. A pleasing deportment; civility, condescension.

€OM'PLAI-SANT. (kom'plā-zant.) a. Obliging—courteous.

€OM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (kom'plā-zant-ly,) aav. With civility—courteously.

COM'PRO-MIT, v. t. To put to hazard by some previous act, which cannot be recalled.

€ON A-MÔ'RE, It. With love or pleasure.

€ON'CI-O AD €LE'RUM, (kon'she-o ad klê'rum,) L. A sermon to the clergy.

CON'DUIT, (kon'dit,) n. A sewer, drain, or canal.

€ON'JU-GAL, a. Matrimonial-connubial; as, conjugal ties.

€ON'NOIS-SEUR', (kon'nis-sûr',) Fr. A person well versed in any subject.

€ON'QUEST, (konk'west.) n. The act of conquering or vanquishing.

€ON'SCIENCE, (kon'shens.) Internal judgment of right and wrong—the moral sense.

€ON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (kon-she-en'shus,) a. Influenced by conscience.

€ON-SER-VA'TOR, n. A preserver from injury or violation.

€ON'STRUE, v. t. To interpret—to translate.

€ON'STRU-ING, ppr. Expounding-translating.

€ON'STRŪ-ED, (kon'strūd,) pp. Interpreted—translated.

€ON-TÖUR', (kon-toor',) n. The outline of a figure.

€ON'TRE-TEMPS', (con'tr-tang'.) An accident which throws every thing into confusion.

€ON-TRIB'UTE, v. t. To give—to pay a share.

€ON'TU-ME-LY, n. Contemptuousness—insolence.

€ON'VER-SANT, a. Acquainted—familiar with.

CON'VER-SAZ-I-O'NE, (kon'ver-sat-ze-ō'nā,) n. It. A meeting for conversation.

€ON-VIV'I-AL, a. Social—jovial—festal.

€O-QUET'RY, (ko-ket'ry,) n. Attempts to attract admiration—trifling in leve.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WQLF, EQQK. CO-QUETTING, (ko-ket'Lvg.) ppr. Gaining admirers, and then rejecting them.

€OR AL, n. The solid secretion of zoophytes, chiefly carbonate of lime.

COR OL-LA-RY, n. An inference from a preceding proposition.

€ÓRPS, (kōrc, pl. kōrz,) n. A body of troops—any division of an army.

CÓRPS DIP-LO-MĂ-TIQUE', (kōre dip-lo-mä-teck',) Fr. The body of ministers, or diplomatic characters.

€OR'PUS-CLE, (kor'pus-sl,) n. Very small particles or atoms.

€OR'TEGE, (kor tāzh,) n. Fr. A train of attendants.

COS-TUME', n. An established mode of dress.

€O-TE-RIE', (ko-te-re',) n. Fr. A circle of familiar friends.

CöU'LEUR DE RôSE, (koo'laur de rôze,) Fr. Under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.

CÖUP DE GRÄCE', (koo de gräs.) A stroke of mercy to one on the rack—by death.

€ÖUP DE MAIN', (koo de mäng'.) An unexpected attack or enterprise.

€ÖUP D'ŒIL', (koo dăle',) Fr. Slight view, glance of the eye.

€ÖUP D'E-TAT', (koo dā-tä',) Fr. A sudden decisive blow in politics.

€ŏUP'LET, (kup'let,) n. Fr. Two verses—a pair of rhymes.

Cöu-PoN', (koo-pong',) n. Fr. An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds.

EöU'RI-ER, (koo're-er,) n. A messenger sent express for conveying letters or dispatches.

€ŏURT'E-SY, (kurt'e-sy,) n. Elegance of manners-politeness.

COURT'E-OUS, (kurt'e-us,) a. Civil, polite, obliging.

€ŏURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) n. The act of civility performed by women.

 \mathfrak{C} OURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) $v.\ i.$ To perform an act of civility as a woman.

€ÖURT'IER, (kört'yur,) n. A man who frequents the courts of princes.

COV'ENT GAR-DEN, (kuv'ent gar-den,) n. The name of a theater in London.

 \mathfrak{E} ŏV'ER-LET, (kuv'er-let,) n. The cover of a bed.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—E as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; Til as in THIS. €ŏV'ERT, (knv'ert,) a. Covered, hid, disguised.

€ŏV'ERT-LY, (kuv'ert-ly), adv. Secretly-in privates

Cov'ET-OUS, (knv'et-ns.) a. Eager to obtain-avaricious.

€ŏV'EY, (kuv'y,) n. A brood of birds—a company—a set.

€RÄFT'Y, a. Artful, cunning, skillful.

CRÄUNCH, (kränch,) v. t. To crush with the teeth.

€REAT'URE, (krēt'ynr,) n. That which is created—an animal.

€RES-CEN'DO. It. In music, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.

€RE-VASSE', n. Fr. A deep crevice—a breach.

CRI-TIQUE', (kre-teek',) n. Fr. A critical examination of the merits of a performance.

€RŪISE, (krūze,) v. i. To sail back and forth.

ۆ'€UM-BER, (kū'kum-ber,) n. A well-known vegetable.

€UI BO'NO, (kī bō'no,) L. For whose benefit.

€Ul'RASS, (kwe'rass.) A breast-plate.

€UI-RAS-SIĒR', (kwē-ras-seer',) n. A soldier armed with a cuirass.

CUI-SINE', (kwe-zeen',) n. Fr. The cooking department.

CULT'URE, (kuli'ynr,) n. The act of tilling the earth, or improving the mind.

€UR-TAIL', v. t. To shorten-to abridge-to cut down.

CY €'LA-DĒS, (sik'la-dēze,) n. A number of islands in the Grecian Sea.

CYN'O-SURE, (sin'o-shure, or st'no-shure.) A name given to the constellation of the Lesser Bear—any thing to which the attention is strongly turned.

CYTII-E-RE'AN, a. Pertaining to the goddess Venus.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WIIĄT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARĪNE, BŪRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TŪNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Č as J· S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA.

During the year 1849, a citizen of New York joined (con amore) an overland company, bound for California. On his return, a short time since, he gave a brief account of the journey.

After a long cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, we cast anchor in the harbor of Galveston, in Texas. The captain in command, having the casting vote, decided that we should pitch our tents near the chateau of an old Carolinian, who, cognizant of our arrival, greeted us with great complaisance and courtesy. We purchased a few coverlets and blankets colored by cochineal, and a lot of caoutchouc or India-rubber cement for various purposes, also camphene to give us caloric to boil our cocoa, and a small cask of cogniac for medicinal purposes; and other goods and chattels which might contribute to our comfort.

Before proceeding further, we will introduce the reader to one or two of the prominent members of our company. We will begin with the ci-devant chancellor of one of the eastern states, a lawyer of the first class, whose last business, as a conservator of legal science, was, when acting in a committee with his compeers, appointed by the legislature to construe, comment, collate, and codify the rules in chancery. He was un-

fortunate enough to compromit himself in politics, so that he failed of an election to an office for which he aspired, and rather than begin again the practice of the law, he had accepted an appointment from General Taylor to an office in California.

The cynosure of all eyes was a Frenchman, courteous, complaisant, and conscientious, with an imposing
costume and contour, having the affability of a courtier, with the judgment of a connoisseur, viewing matters generally couleur de rose; and while a member
of the corps diplomatique in Rome, he left, after the
carnival, for a summer excursion among the Cyclades
in the Grecian sea. Returning to Paris, he found the
value of coupons reduced so low as to embarrass his
pecuniary affairs. He was then appointed to the command of a regiment of carabineers, and afterward to
a regiment of curassiers; but finally doffed the cuirass
on hearing the gold reports of California.

There was, also, one person not troubled with a conscience, a mere charlatan, who had figured, with his coadjutors, in the vicinity of the coliscum in a certain city.

This person, after committing a crime, of which the law takes cognizance, or is cognizable by the law, had succeeded in smuggling himself into the company, by reason of his being conversant with the route to be taken.

The company, which was comparable to a caravan or cavalcade, or whatever term the reader chooses,

now took up its line of march, and following the directions of our cicerone, we made great progress during the first ten days. The cortege was imposing in appearance: a mounted corps took the lead, and the crescendo of their cytherean chant echoed through the coverts of the chaparral.

A collaborator of the colporteur, who acted as courier, found by chance a chalybeate spring, with a natural conduit. It was a delightful spot, with an abundance of grass, giving evidence of former culture.

We could not resist the temptation to halt and recruit both man and beast. Our cuisine was soon in operation, having purchased a calf, some wild fowls, and fresh cucumbers from the Indians. The Frenchman was engaged in a conversazione, commenting on the principles of communism with a devoted communist; while the comely collier, from a colliery in Pennsylvania, was complaisantly singing a couplet to a convivial coterie, which was followed by a burst of cachinnation from the group.

This was the last really green oasis we met with: all the route now to its termination was marked by suffering and privation, which was construed as a chastisement for our cupidity.

The treasurer of the company, a covetous, crafty creature, had absconded during the night, probably with the intention of joining another party, taking with him a large sum of money belonging to the company,

also a casket, containing a gold clasp and cameo, and a miniature of a Turkish cadi, set in diamonds. A crevasse in the river, comparably small, caused us much trouble. We had noticed hostile Indians covertly watching us for several days. A column of armed combatants, bent upon conquest, made a furious charge upon us, combating like regular soldiers. They were repulsed after a short struggle, and I found that my coadjutant had a serious cerebral wound on the left side of the cerebrum.

On, on, we tramped through those dreary solitudes, with nothing better than chaff for our animals, and obliged also to curtail our own provisions; treated with contumely by the Indians, and during the long still nights the silver moon and twinkling Cassiopeia, the roar of the distant cascade, all, impressed us with a feeling of utter loneliness.

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

Round the rough rocks the ragged rascals ran. The masts stood steadfast through the severest storm. The beasts straggled through the wastes and forests. He twists the texts to suit the different sects. I saw a man with a saw saw six sleek, slim saplings. Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone.

D.

- DA-GUERRE'I-AN, (da-ger're-an,) a. Pertaining to Daguerre, or his invention of the daguerreotype.
- DA-GUERRE'O-TŶPE, (da-ger'o-tŷpe,) n. A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.
- DÄH'LIA, (dāhl'yā,) n. A beautiful compound flower of every variety of hue.
- DAN'DRUFF, n. A scurf which forms on the head.
- DÄUNT, dänt, v. t. To intimidate-to dishearten.
- DAUNT'ED, pp. Checked by fear-intimidated, abashed.
- DEB-AU-ČHEE', (deb-o-shee',) n. A man given to intemperance or lewd-ness.
- DE-BÖUČH', (de-boosh',) v. i. To issue or march out of a confined place.
- DE-BRĬS', (dā-bree',) n. Fr. Various masses detached from mountains, and piled up below.
- DE-BÜT', (dā-bū',) n. Fr. Beginning—a first appearance.
- DEB-Ū-TÄNT', (deb-ū-täng',) n. A person who makes his first appearance before the public.
- DE-CI'SIVE, (de-sy'siv,) a. Final, conclusive, definitive.
- DE-CREP'IT, a. Broken down with age and debility.
- DEF'I-CIT, n. Want-deficiency; as, a deficit in the revenue.
- DEG-LU-TI"TION, (deg-lu-tish"un,) n. The act of swallowing.
- DE-MAND' v. t. T. ask or call for, as one who has a claim.
- DE-MISE', (de-mize',) n. The death of any distinguished person—a conveyance by will.
- DE-MON'STRA-BLE, a. That may be proved beyond doubt.
- DE-MON'STRA-BLY, adv. In a manner to preclude doubt.
- DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, a. Having the power of demonstration.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SII; TH as in THIS. DE-MY, n. A kind of paper of small size.

DENT'I-FRICE, (dent'e-fris,) n. A powder for cleaning the teetb

DE-PÄRT'URE, (de-pärt'yur,) n. The act of going away.

DE-PÖT', (de-pō',) n. Fr. A place of deposit.

DE-PRĒ'CIĀTE, (de-prē'shāte,) v. t. To undervalue.

DEP-RI-VA'TION, n. The act of depriving-loss-want,

DES-HA-BILLE', (des-a-bil',) n. An undress—any home dress.

DE-SID-ER-A'TUM, (pl. de-sid-e-ra'ta,) n. That which is desired.

DES'IG-NATE, v. t. To mark out or show so as to make known.

DES'PI-CA-BLE, (des'pe-ka-bl.) a. Contemptible, mean, vile.

DES-SERT', (dez-zert',) n. The last course at the table.

DES'UE-TUDE, (des'we-tude,) n. Discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

DES'UL-TO-RY, a. Unconnected-immethodical.

DE-TAIL', n. Particulars—as the details of a scheme.

DET-ES-TA'TION, n. Extreme hatred-abhorrence.

DET-O-NĀ'TION, n. An explosion, or sudden report.

DE-TÖUR', (dā-toor',) n. Fr. A turning-a circuitous way.

DEV'AS-TĀTE, v. t. To lay waste-to rayage.

DE-VOIR', (dev-wor',) n. Fr. An act of civility or respect.

DI-ATH'E-SIS, n. Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.

DI-AT'RIB-IST, n. One who prolongs his discourse or discussion.

DIC'TUM, (pl. dic'ta,) n. L. An authoritative assertion or saying.

DIL-ET-TAN'TE, (dil-et-tan'tä; pl. dil-et-tan'ti,) n. It. An admirer or lover of the fine arts.

DIL'1-GENCE, (dil'e-zhänse,) n. The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.

DIPH'THONG, (dif'thong,) n. A union of two vowels in one syllable.

DIP-LO-MATIC, a. Pertaining to diplomas, privileged.

DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'ĠEOUS, a. Unfavorable to success—inconvenient.

DIS-ARM', (diz-arm',) v. t. To deprive of arms—to render harmless.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK. DIS-AS'TER, (diz-as'ter,) n. Misfortune, mishap, calamity.

D(\$-CERN', (diz-zern',) v. t. To distinguish—to discriminate—to see.

DIS-COM'FIT, (dis-cum'fit,) v. t. To rout, to defeat, to vanquish.

DIS-COURT'E-OUS, (dis-kurt'e-us,) a, Uncivil, wanting in good manners,

DIS-DAIN', (diz-dain',) n. Contempt, scorn.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE, (dis-fran'chiz,) v. t. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.

DtS-FRAN'CH18-ED, (dis-fran'chizd,) pp. or a. Deprived of the rights of a free citizen.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, (dis-fran'chiz-ment,) n. The act of disfranchising.

DIS-HON'EST, (diz-on'est.) a. Void of honesty, destitute of probity.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE, (diz-cn'or-a-bl.) a. Destitute of honor, base.

DIS-IN'TE-GRATE, v. t. To separate the integrant parts of.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TED, pp. Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, π . Freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest.

DIS'LO-€ATE, v. t. To displace—to put out of joint.

DIS'LO-€A-TED, pp. or a. Removed from its proper place.

DIS-O-BLIGE', v. t. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another.

DIS-ŌWN', (diz-ōwn',) v. t. To deny—to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self.

DIS'PU-TA-BLE, a. That may be disputed or controverted.

DIS'PU-TANT, n. One who disputes, a controvertist.

DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv',) v. t. To melt or liquefy, by means of heat or moisture.

DIS'TI€H, (dis'tik,) n. A couplet—an epigram of two verses.

DIS-TRIB'UTE, v. t. To divide among two or more.

DI-VERT'ISE-MENT, (de-vert'iz-ment.) A short entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. DI-VULGE, (de-vulj',) v. t. To make public, to reveal, to disclose.

DOL'OR-OUS, a. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal.

DO-MIN'I €-AN, a, or n. An order of monks,

DON'A-TIVE, a. Vested or vesting by donation.

DORTIC, a. In architecture, denoting the second order of columns between the Tuscan and Ionic.

DÖUB LE-EN-TEN'DRE, (doob'l-än-tän'dr,) n. Fr. Double meaning of a word or expression.

DöTH, (dnth.) The third person irregular of do.

DÖUČHE, (doosh,) n. A jet of water directed with force on to some diseased part of the body.

DOUGII'TY, (dou'ty,) a. In burlesque, brave, valiant, noble.

DRÄFT, n. An order directing the payment of money—a bill of exchange.

DRÄUGHT, (dräft,) n. The quantity of liquor drank at once.

DRAM'A-TIS PER-Sô'NÆ, L. Actors representing the characters in a play.

DRAM'A-TIST, n. The author of a dramatic composition.

DROM'E-DA-RY, (drum'e-der-ry,) n. A species of camel.

DRUM'MOND LIGHT, (from Lieut, Drummond.) A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas—one oxygen, and the other hydrogen—in a state of ignition, on a ball of lime.

DUC'AT, (duk'at,) n. A coin of several countries in Europe: the silver ducat is of equal value to the American dollar, and the gold ducat of twice the value.

DU€'TILE, (duk'til,) a. Easily led or drawn—flexible, pliable.

 $D\bar{U}'RAM\bar{A}'TER$, n. L. The outer membrane of the brain.

FÄTE, FÄR. FÄLL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WÖLF, BÖÖK.—TÜNE, BÜLL, UNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SE: TH as in THIS.

THE DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.

The demand for daguerreotypes has, of late, given quite an impetus to this branch of the fine arts. Its demonstrable superiority over all other modes, in giving a true and life-like impression, is no longer a disputable question. I shall disarm disputants of all suspicions of my own disinterestedness, in a most decisive manner, when I refuse to designate or divulge the name of the artist, in whose gallery we spent a brief half hour, taking a desultory view of all we could discern.

Presuming the reader to have a reasonable detestation of too much detail, we shall not be so discourteous as to disoblige him, by assuming the function of the doughty distribist on the present occasion.

The first we observed was in a disadvantageous light, and represented a group at the dinner-table, partaking of the dessert which the waiter had begun to distribute. A decrepit gentleman seemed to enjoy the process of deglutition, while it was quite evident that his teeth had been unused to the action of dentifrice.

The image of a dishonest diplomatic individual next attracted our attention. It is said that he was disfranchised for the dishonorable deficit of ten thousand ducats which was detected in his accounts. It appears that his conscience was sufficiently ductile to enable him to conceal a draft of the above amount, and to disown with disdain all knowledge of the embezzlement, and to regard his disfranchisement as of little consequence.

It is demonstrably certain, by the distich appended to the design, that the person with the dolorous countenance in the act of taking a douche bath in the Doric structure, to improve the diathesis of his system, had met with a disaster which dislocated one of his limbs; or perhaps a draught of that despicable liquor which, we trust, is rapidly going into desuetude, may have had something to do with his present condition.

The most striking piece in the collection was a scene laid in Mexico, representing an army making preparations to debouch from a dangerous defile, where masses of debris, composed of disintegrated rock, that had taken the sun and atmosphere a long time to disintegrate, were precipitated with such a detonation or report, as to daunt the heart of any one capable of being daunted. The effects of the disaster were of such a demonstrative character as to devastate the country, depreciate the value of property, and cause the demise of many distinguished individuals.

Previous to our departure, our attention was arrested by the grotesque figure of a dramatist, instructing a debutant how to make his debut in the divertisement as a Dominican friar, riding on a dromedary, soliciting donative offerings from a dilettante, with a dahlia in his hand, and in the act of stepping from a French diligence.

The flash of the Drummond light, which came in at the windows, would dissolve and discomfit the lurking darkness so suddenly as almost to cause a deprivation of sight.

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

Amidst the mists and coldest frosts, With barest wrists and stoutest boasts, He thrusts his fists against the posts, And still insists he sees the ghosts.

His falchion flashed along the Nile;
His hosts he led through Alpine snows;
O'er Moscow's towers, that blazed the while,
His eagle flag unrolled and froze.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down, From the field of his fame fresh and gory.

I love my country's pine-clad hills, Her thousand bright and gushing rills, Her sunshine and her storms; Her rough and rugged rocks, that rear Their hoary heads high in the air, In wild fantastic forms.

And where the finest streams through tangled forests stray, E'en there the wildest beasts steal forth upon their prey.

E.

EAU' DE CO-LÖGNE', (ô'de-ko-lône',) n. Fr. A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

EEH'E-LON, (esh'e-lon,) n. Fr. In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more in advance than another.

E'ER, (ar.) Contracted from ever, used in poetry, and sometimes in prose.

F-GRE'GIOUS, (e-gre'jus.) a. Used mostly in a bad sense; as, an egregious mistake, rascal, &c.

El'THER, (ë'ther or I'ther.) The former pronunciation prevails in America, the latter in England,

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, a. Given in charity, relating to charitable dona-

E-LEVE', (ā-lāve',) n. Fr. One brought up or protected by another.

E-LITE', (ā-leet',) n. Fr. A choice or select body.

E-LYS'IAN, (e-lizh'yan,) a. Exceedingly delightful.

E-LYS'IUM, (e-lizh yum.) n. In mythology, a place for happy souls after death.

EM-BON-POINT', (ang-bong-pwa',) Fr. Plumpness of body or person.

EM-EN-DA'TION, n. The act of altering for the better, correction.

E-MEUTE', (ā-mūt',) n. Fr. A seditious commotion or mob.

EM-PY-RE'AN, n. The highest heaven.

EN-AM'OR-ED, (en-am'urd,) pp. or a. Inflamed with love, charmed, delighted.

EN-CIENTE', (ang-sant',) a. In law, pregnant—with child.

EN-CHANTING, a. Delighting, charming, ravishing.

EN-CORE', (ang-kore',) Fr. Once more-again.

E-NERV'ATE, v. t. To weaken-to render feeble.

E-NERV'Ā-TED, pp. or a. Weakened-enfeebled.

E-NERV'A-TING, ppr. or a. Depriving of force or vigor.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK. EN-FI-LADE', v. t. To rake with shot in the direction of a line

EN-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz.) To set free; to liberate from slavery.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ED, (en-fran'chizd,) pp. or a. Admitted to the rights of freemen.

EN'GINE, (en'jin,) n. A machine for the production or multiplication of mechanical powers.

EN"GLISH, (ing'glish,) a. Belonging to England or its inhabitants.

EN"GLAND, (ing'land,) n. One of the three British islands.

EN-HÄNCE', (en-häns',) v. t. To raise, to advance, to highten.

EN MASSE', (ang-mass',) Fr. In the mass or whole body.

EN-NUI', (ang-we',) Fr. Dullness of spirit-languor.

EN PAS'SANT, (ang-pas'sang,) Fr. In passing-by the way.

EN RÖUTE', (äng-root',) Fr. Upon the road-in progress.

EN-SEM'BLE, ("ang-s"am'bl,) n. Fr. The whole—all the parts taken together.

EN-TRANC'ED, (en-transt',) pp. or a. Put in a trance-enraptured.

EN'TRE NOUS, (äng'tr-noo,) Fr. Between ourselves.

EN'TRE-POT', (ang'tr-po',) Fr. A warehouse for the deposit of goods.

EN'VEL-OPE, (ang'vel-ope,) n. Fr. A wrapper, an inclosing cover.

E-QUA-NIM'I-TY, n. Evenness of mind-not easily elated or depressed.

EQ'UI-PAGE, (ek'we-paje,) n. Accouterments, retinue.

ERE, (ar,) adv. or prep. Before-sooner than.

ES'PI-ON-AGE, (es'pe-on-aje,) n. The practice or employment of spies.

ES-PRÏT' DE CORPS', (es-pré'de-kōr',) Fr. The spirit of the body or society; as, from association.

E-TAT' MA'JOR, (ā-tä'mä'zhor.) Officers and sub-officers.

ET-1-QUETTE', (et-e-ket',) n. Forms of ceremony or decorum.

EU-RO-PE'AN, a. Pertaining to Europe.

EV'ER-Y, a. Each one of a whole number.

EWE, (yū,) n. A female sheer.

EX-A-CER'BATE, v. t. To irritate-to exasperate.

TONE BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.— C as K; c as J; S as Z; CH as SII; TH as in THIS.

EX-A-CER'BA-TED, (eks-a-ser'bā-ted,) pp. Exasperated.

EX-A-CER'BĀ-TING, (eks-a-cer'bā-ting,) ppr. Exasperating.

EX CA-THE'DRA, L. With authority, or dogmatism.

EX-EUR SION, (eks-kur'shun,) n. A rambling, a journey, digression.

EX NE-CES-SI-TA"TE, L. Of necessity.

EX'OR-CISM, n. The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places.

EX PAR'TE, L. On one side only.

EX'PLE-TIVE, n. In language, words or syllables not necessary to the sense.

EX-Pō-SE', (eks-pō-zā',) n. Fr. A formal statement or recital.

EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) a. Nice, exact, very excellent.

EX'TANT, a. In being-now subsisting.

EX-TEM'PO-RE, adv. Without previous study.

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, (eks-tror'de-na-ry,) a. Uncommon-wonderful.

EX-ULT', (egz-ult',) v. i. To rejoice-to triumph.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The empyrean rung with egregious and extraordinary plaudits when the enfranchised citizens of France, en masse, elevated Louis Bonaparte to the highest office in their gift.

Free from the ennui and enervating influences of confinement, we see him at once entranced and enamored with power; looking to the soldiery as the most powerful engine to enhance his authority, he, by some species of exorcism, contrives to eradicate republican tendencies, particularly with the etat-major, and sub-

stitute in their place opinions more congenial with his own ambition.

If he would enfranchise those whom he has disfranchised; if he would cease to enervate industry by his immense military establishment, which has contributed to exacerbate the feelings of economists; if he would abolish his system of espionage, and reduce to republican dimensions his exquisite etiquette and equipage, so enchanting to the elite, ere long he might obtain more than a European celebrity, and the friends of enervated industry, and universal liberty throughout England and America, would have occasion to exult over the prospects of the future. Probably the president considers the word republic a mere expletive, and, if it were possible, would most heartily wish it transferred to the vocabulary of Elysium, it having so often disturbed the equanimity of his mind. If the work he is said to have written is still extant, and if he have occasion to revise it, there will undoubtedly be many important emendations. The eleemosynary institutions in the vicinity of the Elysian Fields should be placed upon a footing so as to compare favorably with those of the English.

F.

FA-ÇADE', (fa-sade',) n. Fr. Front view of an edifice.

FA'CIAL, (fa'shal,) a. Pertaining to the face.

FAC'ILE, (fas'il,) a. Easy, pliant, courteous.

FA€-TO'TUM, n. A person employed to do all kinds of work.

FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, (fa-mil-yar'e-te,) n. Intimacy, freedom from ceremony

FAST, adv. Swiftly, rapidly.

FA-RI'NA, n. Pollen; the flour of any species of corn.

FAS-TID'I-OUS, (fas-tid'e-us,) a. Over-nice-difficult to please.

FAU'BÖURG, (fo'boorg,) n. Fr. A suburb in French cities.

FAU'CET, (faw'set,) n. An instrument for drawing liquids from casks.

FAUX'-PAS, (fö'-pä,) Fr. A mistake-a false step.

FAU-TEUIL', (fō-teul',) n. Fr. An arm-chair-an easy-chair.

FA'VOR-ITE, (fa'vur-it,) a. Regarded with affection.

FEAT'URE, (feat'yur.) n. The make or form of face, lineament, outline.

FETE, (fate,) n. Fr. A festival holiday.

FETE ČHAM-PETRE', (fat-sham-patr',) n. Fr. A festival in the open air.

FET'I-ČHISM, (fet'e-shizm,) n. The worship of trees, stones, &c.

FET'ID, a. Having an offensive smell.

FIG'URE, (fig'yur,) v. i. To make a show.

FI-N A'LE, (fe-na'le,) n. It. Close—termination.

FI-NANCE', (fe-nans',) n. Revenue—income.

FI-NAN'CES, (fe-nan'cez,) n. pl. Funds in the treasury -revenue.

FI-NAN'CIAL, (fe-nan'shal,) a. Pertaining to public revenue.

FIN-AN-CIER', (fin-an-seer',) n. One skilled in money matters.

FI-NESSE', (fe-ness',) n. Artifice—stratagem.

FIS'SURE, (fish'yur,) n. A longitudinal opening.

FLAC'CID, (flak'sid,) a. Soft and weak-limber.

FLAUNT, v. i. To display ostentatiously.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK. FLOR'IN, n. A European coin of different values.

FOR'EIGN-ER, (for'in-er,) n. One born in a foreign country.

FO-REN'SI€, a. Belonging to courts of judicature.

FORTE, n. Fr. The strong point—the art in which one excels.

FOR'TE, (for'ta,) adv. A direction to sing or play with force.

FOR-TIS'SI-MO, It. In music, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nīte,) n. Two weeks.

FOR'TUNE, (fort'yun,) n. Luck-possessions-wealth.

FRÄNCE. A country in the west of Europe.

FRA-TER'NIZE, v. i. To associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

FRERE, (frare,) n. Fr. A brother.

FU'TURE, (fūt'yur,) n. Time to come.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE IN PARIS.

The fête champêtre, which is sometimes held as often as once in each fortnight, is attended by citizens from every faubourg in Paris.

The sharp financier, in a fair way to accumulate a fortune, leaves finances and financial matters with his factorum, who is taking his first lessons in finance.

The fastidious foreigner, for the first time in France, travels fast in order to fraternize with his frères, and part with his florins at the fête.

The dwellers in fetid alleys and narrow fissures

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as, J; S as Z OH as SH; TH as in THIS.

pour forth, with flaceid muscles, to flaunt and figure in their favorite walks.

The façade of a beautiful structure is decorated with various designs, and, as the festival approaches its finale, a facile speaker of broad facial angle, and of undoubted familiarity with forensic finesse, expatiates on the glories of the future. Art and nature have done so much for Paris, that there is a trace of fetichism discoverable in the religious sentiment of its inhabitants.

THE STORM.

A drowsy stillness steals along the plain; The leaves hang motionless on every tree; The twittering swallow glides along the ground, While cautious pigeons seek the sheltering eaver The geese, that o'er the green so stately stalked, Fly toward the gloomy west with heavy wing, And give a noisy welcome to the rain. The cattle from the hills come early home, And from the fallow ground the laborer turns, Long ere the hour of sunset, with an eye That reads the secrets of the heavens as well As though it opened first in Chaldea's land. Along the road the mimic whirlwind runs, And with its unseen fingers lifts the dust; The town-returning wagon faster moves, And down the hill, and o'er the sandy plain, The village Jehu makes the coach-wheels spin His horn's wild music swelling on the ear.

G.

- GAE'LI€, (gā'lik,) n. The language of the Hightanders of Scotland.
- GAIR'ISH, (gar'ish,) a. Gaudy, showy.
- GALLOWS, (gal'lus,) n. An instrument for the execution of criminals by hanging.
- GAL'VES-TON, n. A town in Texas.
- GAN-Y-ME'DE, (gan-e-mē'de.) In mythology, the cup-bearer of the immortals.
- GAM'UT, n. A scale on which notes in music are printed.
- GASP, n. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.
- GAPE, v. i. To yawn; to open the mouth wide, from sleepiness.
- GÄUNT, (gänt,) a. Vacant, hollow, empty.
- GEN-DÄRME', (zhän-därm',) n. Fr. In France, one of a select body of troops.
- GES'TURE, (jest'yur,) n. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.
- GEY'SER, (gī'ser,) n. The name of certain fountains in Iceland.
- GHAST'LY, a. Death-like-dismal.
- GI-RAFFE', (je-raf',) n. The camelopard.
- GLA'CIER, (gla'seer,) n. A field of ice in the valleys of the Alps.
- GLANCE, n. A momentary view.
- GLÄNC'ED, (glänst,) pp. Shot or darted suddenly.
- GLASS, n. A hard, brittle transparent substance.
- GLO'RI-A IN EX-CEL'SIS, L. Glory in the highest.
- GNEISS, (nīce,) n. A species of rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
- GOL'GOTH-A, n. St. Matthew 27th chap. 33d verse.
- GON'DO-LA, n. A Venetian pleasure-boat.
- FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÛNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN' GER, VI'CIOUS.—€ as K; & as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

GOR'GEOUS, (gor'jus,) a. Showy-splendid.

GRAD'U-AL, (grad'yu-al., a. Proceeding by steps or degrees.

GRÄFT, v. t. To insert a bud or cion into another tree.

GRAND'EUR, (grand'yur,) n. Greatness-magnificence.

GRAND-VIZ'IER, (-vizh'yer,) n. The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

GRANT, n. The act of granting-a gift.

GRÄSP, v. i. To catch-to seize.

GRASS, n. Herbage.

GREASE, (greze,) v. t. To smear or daub with grease or fat.

GREASE, (grees,) n. Animal fat in a soft state.

GREAS'Y, (greez'v,) a. Oily-unctuous.

GREAS'ED, (greezd,) pp. Smeared with oily matter.

GRI-MACE', (gre-mase',) n. A distortion of the countenance.

GRI-MAC'ED, (gre-māst',) a. Distorted-having a crabbed look.

GRIND'STONE, n. A flat circular stone used for sharpening tools.

GRI'SONS, (gre'zunz.) n. pl. The inhabitants of the Eastern Swiss Alps.

GROAT, (grawt,) n. An English coin, equal to fourpence.

GRÖS, (grō,) Fr. Thick, strong: used in compound words; as, gros-de-nap, gros-de-tours.

CUA'NO, n. Excrement of sea-fowls, used as a manure.

GUARD'I-AN, (gärd'e-an,) n. A warden—one to whom any thing is committed for safe keeping.

GUIL'LO-TÎNE, (gil'lo-teen,) n. Fr. A machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUM-AR'A-BI€, n. A gum from Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GYM-NĀ'SI-UM, (jim-nā'ze-um,) n. A place where athletic exercises are performed.

GYVES, (jīvez,) n. Fetters.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN GER, VI'CIOUS.—& as K; 6 as J; 8 as Z; čH as SH; TH as in THIS

THE MAN IN THE RAILROAD CAR.

A TALL, gaunt man, with his head almost as high as that of a giraffe, was descanting with much gesture, in a railroad car, on some of the events of his life. He remarked that while he was a gendarme, during the French Revolution, he narrowly escaped the ghastly guillotine or gallows, and, without a groat, found his way to the highlands in Scotland, where he acquired a smattering of Gaelic, visited Iceland, took a glance at the Geysers, departed thence for Venice, where he had notice of a grant of land in his favor.

He then opened a gymnasium, was successful in business, and being now indoctrinated with republican principles, he determined to emigrate to America. But before leaving the old country, he made a short Eastern tour. At Constantinople he received a friendly grasp from the hand of the Grand-Vizier. Spoke of the gorgeous grandeur of a sunset on the Alps, as the rays of the sun glanced on the glaciers of the Grisons. Described the gairish gondolas of Venice, and other things not necessary to be recorded in this brief paragraph. He finally located on a farm near Galveston, in Texas, and understood enough of mineralogy to distinguish the difference between gneiss and feldspar, and

enough of horticulture to graft his fruit-trees scientifically, using gum-arabic to protect the incision from the air. By the help of guano he raised fine grass, turned his grindstone by water-power, covered his hot-beds with glass frames, made no grimace when the tax-collector called on him, and he has determined, until the last gasp, to remain a guardian of republican institutions.

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

A benevolent disposition is manifested in beneficent actions.

One important recommendation of politeness is, that it serves to promote human happiness.

I would earnestly solicit an expression of your opinion. He is an illiterate man, and can not be expected to take an interest in literary matters.

The speaker had a guttural quality in his utterance, which he endeavored, by strenuous efforts, to overcome.

A model vessel is struggling amidst the war of elements, quivering and shivering, shrinking and battling like a living, thinking being. The merciless, racking whirlwinds, like frightful fiends, howl and moan, and send sharp, shrill shrieks through the creaking cordage, snapping the sheets and masts.

TF.

HAC-I-EN'DA, (ha-se-en'da,) Sp. An isolated farm or farm-house.

HA€K'NEY-ED, (hak'nid,) pp. or a. Used much or in common—practiced.

HAL'CY-ON, (hal'se-on,) a. Calm, peaceful, happy, quiet.

HÄLF, (häf.) pl. HÄLVES, (hävz.) n. One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts.

HÄLF'-PÄY, n. Half the amount of wages or salary.

HAL'I-BUT, n. A fish of the genus Hippoglossus.

HAND'KER-CHIEF, (hank'er-chif.) n. A piece of silk or linen used for cleaning the face.

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) v. i. To make an address or speech.

HAR'ASS, v. t. To weary-to fatigue to excess.

HAR'ASS-ED, (har'ast,) pp. Wearied, tired, teased.

HAR'EM, n. The division alloted to females in the large dwelling-houses of the East.

HAUNT, (hänt,) n. A place to which one frequently resorts.

HAU-TEUR', (ho-tūre' or ho-tāur',) n. Fr. Pride-haughtiness.

HEARTH, (härth,) n. A pavement in a chimney, on which a fire is made

HEIGH'-Hô, (hī'-hô.) An exclamation expressing some degree of languer or uneasiness.

HEIN'OUS, (hā'nus,) a. Odious-enormous-aggravated.

HEM'IS-TICH, (hem'e-stik,) n. Half a poetic verse.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, (hem'ur-raje,) n. Any discharge of blood from versage destined to contain it.

HER-E-DIT'A-MENT, n. Any species of property that may be inherited.

HER'O-INE, (her'o-in,) n. A female hero.

HER'O-18M, n. The qualities of a hero-bravery, courage.

HER'RING, n. A fish of the genus Clupea.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĄT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TŪNE, BULL, UNITE, AI GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; & as J; & as Z; ČII as SII; TII as in THIS. HI€'€OUGH, (hik'ap,) n. Convulsive catch of the respirator: muscles.

HOGS'HEAD, (hogz'hed,) n. A large cask.

HOME'LY, a. Plain, not handsome.

HO-ME-OP'A-THIST, n. A believer in homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THY. The doctrine or theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease.

HOS'PI-TA-BLE, a. Kind to strangers and guests.

HOS'PI-TA-BLY, adv. With kindness to strangers and guests.

HÜ'GUE-NOT, (hū'ge-not,) n. A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.

HUR-RA', exclam. A shout of joy or exultation.

HŸ-DROP'A-THIST, n. One who practices hydropathy.

HY-DROP'A-THY, n. A mode of treating diseases by the use of water.

HY-GI-ENE', n. The art of preserving health.

 ${
m HY-POE'RI-SY}$, (hip-pok're-sy,) n. Simulation, false pretense.

THE INVALID.

An officer who had retired on half-pay, and who had long been harassed by disease, which he had borne with heroism, was very hospitably received at the Hacienda of a Spanish gentleman in the Island of Cuba. The few hereditaments left him by the will of his father had been mostly disposed of, so that he plead guilty to the heinous crime of being poor. But hypecrisy, and pride, or hauteur, and many of the hackneyed

sins of the day, found no congenial place in his disposition.

During his halcyon days, he had cultivated poetry in his rural haunts; and while finishing a hemistich, was suddenly taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs.

A kind lady, a descendant from a Huguenot family, and who understood the principles of hygiene, became his nurse. She was a hydropathist to a limited extent, and also a homeopathist. But neither hydropathy nor homeopathy was of much avail at first. The disease continued to harass him. He was drenched with half a hogshead of water every day, and this sudden shock would cause a hiccough or spasm of the respiratory muscles. Our heroine, with her white handkerchief tied around her head, was almost a constant attendant at the homely hearth of the sick man, whose occasional heigh-ho indicated much restlessness. But after a short relapse, occasioned by a free indulgence of his appetite for halibut and herrings, he was gradually restored to health, through the kind and hospitable treatment of his physician and friends.

I.

I-CON'O-CLAST, (I-kun'o-klast,) n. A destroyer of images.

ID-E-OL'O-GY, n. A treatise on ideas.

I'DYL, (ī'dil,) n. A short poem.

IG-NO'BLE, a. Of low birth or family-mean, worthless.

IL-LUSTRA-TIVE, a. Having the quality of making clear.

IL'LUS-TRA-TOR, n. One who illustrates or makes clear.

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil,) a. Weak in body or mind.

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil,) n. One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.

IM-BRÖGL'IO, (im-bröl'yo,) It. In the drama, a complicated plot.

IM-PASS'A-BLE, a. That can not be passed.

IM'PE-TUS, n. Force or motion, by which any thing is impelled.

IM-PRI-MA'TUR, n. (L. let it be printed.) A license to print a book.

IM-PROV'I-SATE, a. Unpremeditated.

IM-PROV-I-SĂ'TION, n. Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-Tô'RE, (im-prov-e-sa-tô're,) n. It. A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TRI'CE, (im-prov-e-sa-trē'chā,) n. It. A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

 $\label{eq:lm-pro-veez', v. i. To speak extemporaneously.}$

IN-AM-O-RÄ'TO, n. m. (L. in and amor, love.) A lover.

IN-CI'SIVE, (in-sỹ'siv,) a. Having the quality of cutting. Incisive teeth in animals are the fore-teeth.

IN-CI'SOR, (in-sỹ'sor,) n. A cutter—a fore-tooth.

IN-COMPA-RA-BLE, a. That admits of no comparison with others.

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLY, adv. Beyond comparison.

IN-CON"GRU-OUS, (in-kong'gru-ous,) a. Unsuitable, inconsistent.

FĂTE, FĂR, FẠLL, WHẠT.—MÉTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BÎRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK. IN'€U-BUS, n. The nightmare—a demon.

IN'DIA, (ind'yä,) n. A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan,) n. A native of the Indies, or one of the aborigines of America.

IN'DIES, (ind'yez,) n. pl. Of India.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, a. Not to be disputed-incontrovertible.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, adv. Without dispute.

IN-ER'TIA, (in-er'sha,) n. Inertness, indisposition to move.

IN-EX'O-RA BLE, a. Not to be persuaded by entreaty, unyielding.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, adv. So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN-EX'PLI-€A-BLE, a. That can not be explained.

IN EX-TEN'SO, L. Fully, at full length.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, a. Not to be disentangled.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, adv. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

IN'FANT-ILE, a. Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

IN'F1-NITE, (in'fe-nit,) a. Without limits, unbounded.

IN-FtN-I-TES'I-MAL, a. Infinitely small.

IN-GRĀ'TlĀTE, (in-grā'shāte,) v. t. To commend one's self to another's good-will.

IN-GRÄ'TIÄ-TED. (in-grä'shā-ted.) pp. Commended one's self to another's favor.

IN-IIOS'PI-TA-BLE, a. Not disposed to entertain strangers.

IN-110S'PI-TA-BLY, adv. Unkindly to strangers.

IN-I"TIATE, (in-ish'āte₁) v. t. To instruct, to introduce into a new state or society.

IN-l"TlĀ-TED, (in-ish'āl-ted,) pp. or a. Instructed, entered.

IN-l"TIA-TO-RY, (in-ish'a-to-ry,) a. Introductory.

IN-QUI'RY, n. The act of inquiring, Interrogation.

IN-SĀ'TlA-BLE, (in-sā'sha-bl,) a. Incapable of being satisfied.

IN-SIG'NI-A, (m-sig'ne-ub₂) n, pl. Badges or marks by which any thing is distinguished. IN-SITU, L. In its original situation or bed.

IN STA-TU QUO, L. In the former state or condition.

IN-TACT', a. Untouched, unused.

IN'TE-GRAL, a. Whole, entire, making part of a whole.

IN-TER'MENT, n. The act of depositing a dead body in the earth.

IN-TER-NĀ'TION-AL, a. Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.

IN TER-RÖ'REM, L. For a terror or warning.

IN TO'TO, L. Wholly, entirely.

IN TRAN'SI-TU, L. In passing, or on the way out.

IN-URE', (in-yūre',) v. t. To habituate, to accustom.

IN-UR'ED, (in-vūrd',) pn, Accustomed, hardened by use.

IR-RE-FRA'GA-BLE, a. That can not be refuted or overthrown.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, a. That can not be repaired or recovered.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, adv. In a manner that precludes recovery.

IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, a. Unfit for respiration; as, irrespirable air.

IR-REV'O-CA-BLE. a. Not to be recalled or revoked.

IR-REV'O-€A-BLY, adv. Beyond recall.

IS'O-LA-TED, pp. or a. Standing detached from others of a like kind.

IS-O-LATION, n. State of being isolated.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Initiators steps have recently been taken for the construction of a railroad over the almost impassable region now lying intact between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. The indisputable impetus which would be given to the business of the country, by this incomparable international communication, is proved in an

irrefragable manner by one who is an acknowledged illustrator of the movement.

The productions of India and the Indies, in transitu by this route, will indisputably have a freshness and flavor to which the insatiable gourmand is now an utter stranger. Here, then, is a theme on which the improvisatore can improvise, with ample materials for his idyls. The loss of life and property is incomparably greater on the overland route now than by any other. The emigrant, though inured to hardship, meets with irreparable misfortunes; and when inextricably and irreparably involved in trouble by almost infinite privations, and perhaps even by the interment of his wife or his child, whose infantile frame it was impossible for him to inure to the hardships of the journey, he is then in such an imbecile state of body as to make but feeble resistance to the inhospitable Indian. These illustrative remarks are designed to show the fate which irrevocably attends those who emigrate by land under existing circumstances. With a good railroad most of these difficulties are, of course, obviated.

The incongruous population of Europe, where inexorable tyranny sits like an incubus on the people, on arriving in this country can, instead of dooming themselves to inextricable and irrevocable poverty in the large Atlantic cities, and inhaling the irrespirable air of contracted apartments, go at once into the Western country, where, instead of choosing isolated farms, they may build up small villages, and establish schools, where an integral education may be obtained, and their children may become thoroughly initiated in republican principles. It is quite inexplicable that so many of the pioneers of the West should persist inexorably in remaining in isolation from each other, resting satisfied with the mere infinitesimal amount of information which their children receive in consequence of the disadvantages of their situation.

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

Dividing and gliding and sliding,
And falling and brawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
And thumping and plumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing.

And so never ending, but always descending, Sounds and motions forever are blending, All at once and all o'er, with a mighty uproar,—And this way the water comes down at Lodore.

J. K.

- JA€'O-BIN, (jak'o-bin,) n. In France, a violent revolutionist in 1789.
- JAG-U-AR', n. The American tiger or ounce of Brazil.
- JAL'AP, n. The root of a Mexican plant, a species of convolvulus.
- JÄUN'DICE, (jän'dis,) n. A disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c.
- JÄUNT, (jänt,) n. An excursion-a short journey.
- JAVE'LIN, (jav'lin,) n. A sort of spear about five feet long,
- JA'VA, n. One of the East India islands.
- JET D'EAU', (zhā-dō'.) n. Fr. A throw of water.
- JEU' DE MÔTS', (zhu'de-mo',) Fr. A play upon words-a pun.
- JEU' D'ES-PRIT', (zhu'de-spree',) n. Fr. A witticism-a play of wit.
- JO-€ÖSE', (jo-kōse',) a. Given to jokes, merry, waggish.
- JOE'UND, (jok'und,) a. Gay, lively, sportive.
- JOINT'URE, (joint'yur,) n. An estate settled on a woman in consideration of marriage.
- JU-DI"CIA-RY, (ju-dish'a-re,) n. The system of courts of justice in a government.
- JÜL'IAN, (jük'yan,) a. Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cæsar.
- JUN'IOR, (jun'yor,) a. Younger, not as old as another.
- JU'ROR, n. One that serves on a jury.
- KA-LEID'O-S-COPE, (ka-lyde'o-skope,) n. An instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and forms.
- KET'TLE, (ket'th) n. A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating water, &c.
- FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE. PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BÎRD.— NÔTE; DÔVE, MÔVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TÛNE, BỤLH, UNITE.—AN* GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

KIIAN, (kawn,) n. Among the Tartars, a king or prince; in Persia, a governor.

KI-OSK', (ke-osk',) n. A Turkish open summer-house.

KNÖLL, (nöle.) n. A little round hill or mount.

KNOUT, (nowt,) n. An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a strap of leather.

KNOWL'EDGE, (nol'lej.) n. Learning, illumination of mind, skill.

KRĀ'AL, n. Among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

THE ARTIST.

An acquaintance of mine, who had some knowledge of judiciary matters, and who had the previous day been sitting as a juror in settling a question of jointure, made an appointment with me to take a short jaunt, for the purpose of visiting the rooms of a young artist.

On arriving, we found the young aspirant looking somewhat pale, having, by the help of jalap and a jocose disposition, but just recovered from an attack of the jaundice.

He received us in a jocund manner, and alluding with a jeu d'esprit to his recent illness, invited us to examine his fanciful productions. The painting directly in front of us was of a coarse character, but displayed much artistic skill in design and coloring. It represented a Hottentot kraal, with one of the natives, in the act of throwing a javelin at an animal resembling

the jaguar of South America, and also in some points resembling the tiger of Java, while a group of women appeared to be cooking something in a huge kettle.

Further on appeared one of the leading Jacobins of the French Revolution: he was looking into a kaleidoscope, while in the foreground there was a beautiful jet d'eau. The last and most finished painting we saw represented the Khan of Tartary, reclining in a kiosk, situated on a knoll, witnessing the punishment of a delinquent by the knout. We left our artist to the quiet pursuit of his favorite occupation, fully impressed with the belief that he was not destined long to remain unknown to fame.

II.

LAIRD, n. A person of superior rank, a lord: (Scottish.)

LAM'ENT-A-BLE, a. To be lamented, deserving sorrow.

LAM'ENT-A-BLY, adv. Mournfully, with expressions of sorrow.

LANCE, (läns.) v. t. To pierce with a lance or sharp instrument.

LANC'ED, (lünst,) pp. Pierced with a lancet.

LAND'WEHR, (land'ware,) n. In Austria and Prussia, the militia.

LÄNG-SÝNE', adv. Long ago: (Scottish.)

LAN"GUOR, (lang"gwor,) n. Feebleness, dullness, lassitude of body.

LAR'YNX, (lar'inks,) n. A cavity in the upper part of the windpipe.

LASS, n. A girl, applied particularly to a country girl.

· LAS'SO, n. A rope with a noose, used for catching wild horses.

I.AST, a. The latest; as, the last hour, the last week, &c.

LAST'ING, ppr. Continuing in time, enduring.

LATH, n. A thin slip of wood, nailed to the stude to support the plastering.

LAUD'A-NUM, (lawd'a-num,) n. Tincture of opium.

LÄUGH, (läff.) n_* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.

LÄUGII'A-BLE, (läff'a-bl.) a. That may justly excite laughter.

LÄUGH'TER, (läff'ter,) n. Convulsive merriment.

LÄUNCII, (länch,) v. t. To cause to slide from the land into the water.

LÄUN'DRESS, (län'dress,) n. A washerwoman.

LÄUN'DRY, (län'dry,) n. The place where clothes are washed.

LÄU\$ DE'O, (lauz-de'o,) L_{\bullet} Praise to God.

LA'VA, (lay'vah,) n. Mineral matter thrown from volcanoes.

LEARN'ED, (lernd,) pp. Obtained, as knowledge or information.

LEARN'ED, (lern'ed,) a. Versed in literature and science.

LEARN'ED-LY, (lern'ed-ly,) adv. With learning or erudition.

LEC'TURE, (lekt'yur,) n. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject.

- LEG'ATE, n. An envoy, the pope's embassador to a foreign state.
- LEGEND, (lee'gend,) n. A chronicle—any memorial or relation.
- LEG'IS-LĀ-TIVE, (lej'is-lā-tiv,) a. Giving or enacting laws, as a legislative body.
- LEG'IS-LĀ-TOR, (lej'is-lā-tor,) n. One who makes laws for a state.
- LEG'IS-LÄ-TŲRE, (led'jis-lät-yur,) n. The body of men in a state who make the laws.
- Note.—In the three words above, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and a in the third has its first or long sound.—Dr. Webster.
- LE'NI-ENT, (lee'ne-ent,) a. Softening, mitigating, assuasive.
- LETHE, (lëthe,) n. In Greek mythology, a river of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past: hence, oblivion.
- LET'TUCE, (let'tis,) n. The popular name of a salad.
- LEV'EE, n. The bank of a river—the concourse of persons who visit a great personage in the morning.
- LEV'ER, n. A bar of metal or wood, turning on a support called the fulcrum.
- LEX-IG'RA-PIIY, n. The art or practice of defining words.
- LI'AI-SON, (le'a-zong,) n. Fr. A union, or bond of union.
- LIB'ER-TINE, (lib'er-tin,) n. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passions.
- LIE'O-RICE, (lik'o-ris.) n. The name of a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice.
- L1EŪ-TEN'ANT, (lū-ten'ant,) n. The second commissioned officer in a company, &c.
- LIG'NUM-VYTÆ, n. The popular name of a tree having its wood firm and solid.
- LI'LAC, (Il'lak,) n. A shrub of the genus Syringa, a native of Persia.
- LIN'EN, (line'er,) n. A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.
- LIQ'UID-ĀTE, (lik'wid-āte.) To clear—to settle—to adjust.
- LIQ'UOR, (lik'ur,) n. A liquid or fluid substance, as milk, sap.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SII; TH as in THIS.

LIT-ER-A'TI, n. pl. The learned men, men of erudition.

LIT'ER-A-TURE, n. Learning, the collective body of literary productions.

LITH'ARGE, n. A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead.

LI-THOG'RA-PHY, n. The art of tracing designs on stone, and of transferring them by impression.

LI-THOG'RA-PHER, n. One who practices lithography.

LŌAM, (lome,) n. A natural mixture of sand and clay.

LOG'I€, (lod'jik,) n. The art of thinking and reasoning justly.

LOU'IS-D'OR', (loo'e-dōre',) n. Fr. A gold coin of France, equal to about \$4, 44.

LUM-BA'GO, n. A pain in the loins and small of the back.

LU'SUS NA-TU'RÆ, L. Sport or freak of nature.

LŶ-CE'UM, (li-se um.) n. A literary society—a house appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.

CONGRESS.

THERE are many laughable as well as lamentable events transpiring during some of the sessions of our national legislature. But during the last session of this learned body of legislators, in which the compromise bill was duly consigned to the waters of Lethe, there was not much occasion for laughter, or hardly any thing occurring to create a laugh, owing to the agitated state of the country, and the importance of the questions to be settled by the legislative wisdom of the representatives of the people.

About the middle of the session, a member of the house began to launch forth very learnedly into a wide field of discussion: he charged those with whom he differed in opinion as being lamentably deficient in human foresight, exposed the logic of his opponents, repeated a legend about literature, which was perfectly applicable to the subject, and made a lasting impression on the minds of some of his auditors.

One gentleman who listened to the speech, and who had visited Washington for the purpose of procuring a patent for the manufacture of lath, and litharge from a species of loam, spoke quite favorably of the effort of the member.

A valuable and influential member of the house was taken with lumbago in the month of March, in consequence of some exposure while attending a lecture at the Lyceum or a levee at the President's house. His physician prepared a lenient tincture, consisting of laudanum, licorice, lilac and lettuce leaves, which dissipated his languor, and restored him to his usual health; and he would soon have been in his usual place in the house, if a troublesome swelling had not appeared on his larynx, which required the lance of the doctor. His laundress brought the necessary bandages from the laundry, the boil was lanced, and the member was in his place in time to vote on an important question.

During the last week of the sitting, a lithographer,

skilled in all the branches of lithography, exhibited some specimens of his art, which he had finished while in Europe. The likeness of the Pope's legate, a Scottish laird, and several of the literati, were admirably done. The stone on which he worked was made of lava, and the lever of lignum-vitæ.

Morning Sounds.

But who the melodies of morn can tell?

The wild brook babbling down the mountain's side;
The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd, dim descried
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide;
The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,
And the full choir that wakes the universal grove.

The cottage eurs at early pilgrim bark;

Crowned with her pail the tripping milkmaid sings;
The whistling plowman stalks afield; and hark!

Down the rough slope the ponderous wagon rings;
Through rustling eorn the hare astonished springs;
Slow tolls the village-clock the drowsy hour;
The partridge bursts away on whirring wings;
Deep mourns the turtle in sequestered bower,
And shrill lark earols clear from her aërial tower.

TVH .

MA-DEI'RA, (ma-dā rā,) n. A rich wine made in the Isle of Madeira.

MA-DEl'RA-NUT, (ma-dā :ā-nut,) n. A species of walnut with a th.n shell, from the Island of Madeira.

MAD-EM-OI-SELL, E', (mad-mwä-zel',) n. Fr. The title given to a young woman.

MÄEL'STROM, (mäl'strom,) n. A whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

MAG-Glō'RE, (maj-jō'rā,) a. It. In music, greater.

MĀ'GĪ, (mā'jy,) n. pl. L. Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MAG NA CHÄR"TÄ, (mag'na-kär'tä,) n. L. Great charter, a constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, n. Greatness of mind, disinterestedness.

MAG-NE'SIA, (mag-ne'zha,) n. A soft white powder without taste or smell.

MAG-NE'TO E-LE€-TRIC'I-TY, n. Electricity evolved by magnets.

MAIN'TE-NANCE, (mane'te-nans.) n. Means of support, sustenance.

MĀ'Ll€, (mā'lik,) a. Pertaining to apples; as, malic acid.

MALL, (mal,) n. A public walk-a level shaded walk.

MALM'SEY, (man'ze,) n. The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong sweet wine.

MA'LUM IN SE, L. An evil in itself.

MAM-MÄ', (main-mäh',) n. A familiar word for mother.

MAN-DA'MUS, n. A command or writ issuing from a court.

MAN-DA-RÏN', (man-da-reen',) n. In China, a magistrate.

MA-NEGE', (ma-nazhe',) n. The art of horsemanship, or training horses.

MA'NES, (ma'nez,) n. pl. The ghost of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.

MA-NEŪ'VER, (ma-nū'ver,) n. Management, dextrous movement.

MA-NEU VER, (ma-nu'ver,) v. t. To change the positions of troops or ships.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MĒTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NŌTE, DŌVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TŪNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; č as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS. MA-NET V'ER-ER, (ma-nuv'er'r,) n. One who maneuvers.

MAN"GO, (mang'go,) n. Green fruit of the mango-tree pickled; also, agreen muskmelon pickled.

Mā'N1-A, (mā'ne-āh,) z. Madness.

MA'NI-A A PO"TU, n. L. Madness from drinking.

MA-NIP'U-LATE, v. t. To work or operate with the hands.

MA-NIP-U-LATION, n. Work by the hand-manual operation.

MAN'OR, u. A gentleman's seat, the land belonging to a lord or not leman.

MANSE, (mans,) n. A parsonage-house-a farm.

MAN'TUA-MĀK'ER, (man'tū-māk'er,) n. One who makes gowns for ladies.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, (man-yu-faki'yur.) v. t. To fabricate from raw ma terials, by the hand or machinery, into forms convenient for use.

MAR-A-NÄ'THA, n. Syriac. A word used by the Apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

MA-RAUD'ER, (ma-rawd'er,) n. A rover in quest of plunder.

MA-RAUD'ING, (ma-rawd'ing,) pp. or a. Roving in search of plunder.

MÄR'ČHION-ESS, (mär'shun-ess,) n. The wife or widow of a marquis.

MAR'l-GÖLD, n. A plant bearing a yellow flower.

MA-RINE', (ma-reen',) a. Pertaining to the sea.

MAR'I-TIME, (mar'i-tim,) a. Relating to the sea; as, maritime affairs.

MÄR-QUEE', (mär-ke',) n. Fr. A large field-tent.

MAS'CU-LINE, (mas'kn-lin,) a. Having the qualities of a man.

MASK, n. A cover for the face-a visor.

MASS, n. Bulk, a body of matter; as, a mass of iron.

MAS'SA-CRE, (mas'sa-ker,) n. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings.

MAS'SA-CRED, (mas'sa-kurd,) pp. or a. Barbarously or indiscriminately murdered.

MAS'SA-CRING, (mas'sa-kring,) ppr. Barbarously or indiscriminately murdering.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

MASS'IVE, (mäss'iv,) a. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

MAST, n. A long, round, upright piece of timber to which the yards, saifs, and rigging of a vessol are attached.

MASTER, n. A man who rules or directs either men or business.

MA-TE'RI-EL, (ma-ta're-el,) n. Fr. That which constitutes the materials in a complex system; as, the baggage and munitions of an army, in distinction from the men.

MAT'IN, a. Pertaining to the morning.

MAU-SO-LE'AN, (maw-so-le'an,) a. Pertaining to a mausoleum.

MAU-SO-LE'UM, n. A magnificent tomb or sepulchral monument.

MAU-VAISE'-HONTE', (mo-vāz'-ont',) n. Fr. Bashfulness, false modesty.

MAY'OR, n. The chief magistrate of a city.

MEA'GER, (mē'gur,) a. Thin, lean, destitute of flesh.

MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (mezh'ur-a-bl,) a. That may be measured.

MEAS'URE, (mezh'ur,) n. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing.

ME€II'AN-IST, (mek'an-ist,) n. One skilled in mechanics.

MED'AL-UR-GY, (med'al-ur-je,) n. The art of making and striking medals and other coins.

ME-DI-E'VAL, a. In history, pertaining to the middle ages.

ME-LANGE', (mā-lanzh',) n. Fr. A mixture.

ME-LEE', (mā-lā',) n. Fr. A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass.

MEL'IOR-ATE, (mēl'yor-āte,) v. t. To make better, to improve.

MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, a. Sweetly flowing; as, a mellifluous voice.

MEL-O-DRA-MAT'1€, a. Pertaining to a melodrame.

MEL-O-DRAM'A-TIST, n. One skilled in melodrames, or who prepares them.

MEL'O-DRAME, n. A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.

MEL-POM'E-NE, n. The muse who presides over tragedy.

ME-MEN'TO MO'RI, L. Be mindful of death.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z
OH as SII: TH as in THIS.

MEM'OIR, (mem'wor,) n. A species of history written by one who had some share in what is related.

MEN'ACE, (men'ase,) n. A threat or threatening.

MEN'A-CED, (men'aste,) pp. Threatened.

MEN-AG'E-RHE, (men-azh'e-re,) n. A yard or place in which wild animals are kent—also, a collection of wild animals.

MEN-SU-RA'TION, (men-shu-ra'shun,) n. The act, process, or art of measuring.

MER'CAN-TILE, (mer'kan-til,) a. Trading, commercial, carrying on commerce.

ME-RI'NO, (me-re'no,) n. A thin, woolen fabric, made of merine wool.

ME'SIAL, (me'zhal,) n. A mesial line, in anatomy, is a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts.

MES'SIEURS, (mesh'yerz,) n. pl., Fr. (pl. of monsieur.) Sirs, gentlemen: abbreviated to Messrs.

MET'AL-LUR-GY, n. The operation of separating metals from their ores.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, a. Belonging to a metropolis.

ME'UM ET TU'UM, L. Mine and thine.

MEW, (mū,) v. i. To cry as a cat.

MEZ'ZO, (med'zo,) It. In music, denotes middle, mean.

MEZ'ZO-RE-LIEV'O, (med'zo-re-lev'o,) n. It. A middle point of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

MEZ'ZO-Vô'CE, (med'zo-vô'chā,) It. In music, a medium fullness or sound.

MI-AS'MA, (mī-az'mah, pl. miasmata,) n. Infecting substances floating is the air

MID'SHIP-MAN, n. In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet.

MIGN-ON-NETTE', (min-yon-et',) n. An annual flowering plant, having the scent of raspberries.

MI-LI"TIA, (me-lish'ä,) n. The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK. MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, n. The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances.

Mt-RAB'I-LE DI€'TU, L. Wonderful to tell, or be told.

MI-RÄGE', (me-räzhe',) n. An optical illusion, arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double.

MIS'CHIEV-OUS, (mis'che-vus,) a. Harmful, injurious.

MIS-CON'STRUE, v. t. To interpret erroneously.

MIS-CON'STRU-ED, (mis-kon'strude,) pp. Erroneously interpreted.

MIS'S'LE, (mis'sil,) n. A weapon thrown or intended to be thrown; as, a lance, stone, &c.

MO-LAS'SES, (mo-läs'sez,) n. The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar while cooling.

MO-LE €'U-LAR, a. Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

Mo'LO€H, (mo'lok,) n. In Scripture, the name of the deity of the Ammonites.

MON'AD, n. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point.

MONK, (munk.) n. A man who retires from the ordinary concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.

MON-O-MA'NI-Ä, n. Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject.

MON'O-STI€II, (mon'o-stik,) n. A composition consisting of one verse only.

MON-SIEUR', (mos-seer'.) n. Fr. Sir, Mr.: sometimes used for a Frenchman.

MOR-CEAU', (mor-so',) n. Fr. A bit, a morsel.

MORT GAGE, (mor'gaje,) n. The state of being pledged; as, lands given in mortgage.

MOT'LEY, a. Variegated in color, composed of different parts, charac-

MOU'NT'AIN, (mount'in,) n. A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth. MC'CI-LAGE, n. In chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables.

MULGT'ED, (mulkt'ed.) pp. Fined—punished by a pecuniary fine.

MU-LET-EER', n. One who drives mules. /

MURRAIN, (murcin,) n. An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

MU-SE'UM, (mu-ze'um,) n. A repository of curiosities or of works of art.

MUS-TÄČHE', (mus-täsh',) n. Long hair on the upper lip.

MUS-TÄČH'ES, (mus-täsh'ez,) n., pl. of mustache.

MŪ'TU-AL, (mūt'yu-al,) a. Reciprocal, interchanged.

MÜTU-AL-LY, (mūt'yu-al-le,) adv. Reciprocally—in the manner of giving and receiving.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The reader must be contented with a mere glimpse at the wonders in this renowned institution. It would require volumes to give a detailed account of all the curiosities in this central depôt of all that is rare and wonderful on our globe.

Here may be seen massive figures in mezzo-relievo; the original manuscript of the Magna Charta obtained by the barons from King John; abundant materials for experiments in magneto electricity; a thousand specimens of mineralogy, metallurgy, and medalurgy; paintings representing mausolean structures, the Maelstrom on the coast of Norway, and the Mirage at Reggio, in Italy.

Also marine productions, gathered by mercantile en-

terprise in maritime affairs, and articles of curious manufacture, requiring skillful manipulations. In the department of wax-work, one may obtain from the motley throng before him a measurable insight of virtue and vice, of magnanimity and selfishness, the details of which occupy so large a space in the histories of nations.

Among the figures near the haughty marchioness may be seen a mademoiselle, holding in her hand a bouquet made of the mignonnette and marigold. If it were possible for her mellifluous voice to be heard, it would soften the heart of the masculine marauder, whose lofty figure stands near by, and who had often been detected marauding on a manor in the north of England, but was finally secured after massacring the master of a vessel.

A naval officer, with a formidable mustache, was holding in his hand his own memoir, which stated that, after going before the mast, he was promoted to the station of midshipman. Being menaced by an enemy, while attempting to maneuver the vessel around the Island of Madeira, she ran aground on a mass of stones. And while in this unpleasant situation he was exposed to the infectious miasma of an adjacent marsh, and a malignant fever put an end to his earthly career.

A lord mayor of a metropolitan city will next attract the attention of the visitor. He once served as a common soldier in the militia. And if the report is true, he shortened his days by his excessive mania or monomania for Malmsey wine. Under a large marquee, or the opposite side, was one of the eastern magi, having a head but little larger than a mango. He was evidently not much of a maneuverer, and must have been indebted for his maintenance to the charity of the people.

One would be very likely to misconstrue the character of the melodramatist, if his apparently mischievous countenance, which seems to express a kind of menace, was any indication of what were his real feelings. But it is said that he was the mover of an important measure, tending mutually to meliorate the condition of the people, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

We must now pass rapidly by the mantua-maker in her merino shawl, the meager mandarin with his mask, the monk of the medieval ages over his matins, the skillful mechanist with his head filled with mensuration, and who was killed by a missile in a melee caused by the discovery of a fraudulent mortgage.

Moloch, and Melpomene, and the author of a clever melodrame, were reclining on an artificial mall, at the foot of a miniature mountain, each with a monostich overhead, so that their functions might not be misconstrued by the visitor.

In this endless melange, there was a microscope of such magnifying power, that the smallest molecular monads were made to appear of great size. A singular stuffed animal, which it is impossible to describe, stood near the ornamental mausoleum. It had formerly been in a menagerie, but died of murrain or some other disease, or in consequence of partaking too freely of Madeira-nuts, and a morecau of magnesia, which was disguised in vegetable mucilage and molasses. A mandamus was issued against the keeper for his neglect, and he was muleted in a large sum by the court.

EVENING SOUNDS.

Sweet was the sound, when oft, at evening's close, Up yonder hill the village murmur rose. There, as I passed with careless steps and slow, The mingling notes came softened from below: The swain responsive as the milkmaid sung, The sober herd that lowed to meet their young, The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool, The playful children just let loose from school, The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind, And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind: These all in soft confusion sought the shade, And filled each pause the nightingale had made.

M.

- NA'DïR, (na'dur,) n. That point of the hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith—the point directly under the place where we stand.
- NATAD, (na'yad,) n. In mythology, a water-nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs,
- NÄTA-DES, (nä'ya-dēz.) n. pl. Water-nymphs. In conchology, a family of fresh-water bivalves.
- NATVE, (na'eve,) a. Fr. Having native or unaffected simplicity-ingenuous.
- NA'IVE-LY, (na'êve-ly,) adv. With native or unaffected simplicity.
- NÄTVE-TE, (nä'ēv-tā,) n. Native simplicity—unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.
- NAPE, n. The prominent joint of the neck behind.
- NAR-RATOR, n. One that narrates—one that relates a series of events of transactions.
- NA'SAL, (na'zal,) a. Pertaining to the nose—formed or affected by the nose; as, a nasal sound, a nasal letter.
- NAS'TY, a. Very dirty-foul, disgustingly filthy.
- NA'TION-AL, (na'shun-al or nash'un-al,) a. Pertaining to a nation—public, general.
- NAT'U-RAL, (nat'yu-ral,) a. Pertaining to nature—produced or effected by nature.
- NA'TURE, (nāt'yur,) n. A word that comprehends all the works of God—the universe.
- NAU'SEA, (naw'shed.) n. Sickness of the stomach—loathing, squeamisheness of the stomach.
- NAU'SE-ATE, (naw'shc-ate,) v. t. To loathe-to reject with disgust.
- NAU'SE-A-TED, (naw'she-a-ted,) pp. Rejected with disgust.
- NAU'SEOUS, (naw'shus,) a. Leathsome, disgusting; as, a nauseous drug or medicine.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK. NEE-ROL'O-6Y, (nek-rol'o-gy,) n. An account of the dead—a register of deaths.

NE€'RO-MAN-CER, (nek'ro-man-scr,) π. One who uses enchantments or conjurations.

NEC'TAR-INE, (nek'tar-in,) n. A fruit resembling the peach, but with a smooth rind.

NE'ER, (nāre.) A contraction of never.

NE EX'E-AT, L. In law, a writ to prevent a person from going out of the country without a license.

NEG-LI-GEE', (neg-le-zhā',) n. A kind of gown formerly worn.

NE-GO'TIĀTE, (ne-go'shāte,) v. t. To procure, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement.

NE-GO'TIA-TED, (ne-go'shate-ed,) pp. Procured or obtained by agreement with another.

NE-GO-TI-A'TION, (ne-go-she-ā'shun,) n. The act of negotiating.

NE-GO'TIA-TOR, (ne-go'sha-tor,) n. One that negotiates.

NEI'THER, (ne'ther or ni'ther. The former pronunciation prevails in America: the latter is now common in England.) Not either—not the one or the other.

NEPH'EW, (nef'u. English authorities pronounce this word nev'u,) π. The son of a brother or sister.

NE'RE-ID, n. In mythology, a sea-nymph.

NERV'INE, (nerv'in,) a. That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.

NICE, (nēse,) n. A town in Asia Minor.

NI'CENE, (ni'cene,) a. Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor.

NO'LENS VO'LENS, L. Unwilling or willing-whether he will or not.

NOL/LE PROS'E-QUI, L. In law, these words denote that a plaintiff or attorney for the public withdraws suit.

NOM' DE GUERRE', (nom'de-gār',) Fr. A fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.

NGN'DE-SERIPT, n. Any thing that has not been described.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.— C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as Sil; TH as in THIS.

NONE, "(none or nun,) a. Not one, (used of persons or things:) "There is none that doeth good; no, not one," Ps. xiv.

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel',) n. Excellence unequaled—a sort of apple a sort of very small printing-type.

NON'PLUS-ED, (non'plust,) pp. Puzzled-put to a stand.

NON SEQ'UI-TUR, (non-sek'we-tur,) LP In logic, an inference which does not follow from the premises.

NOOSE, (nooz,) n. A running knot, which hinds the closer the more it is drawn.

NOR'MAL SCHOOL, n. An institution for training up persons to teach common schools.

NORTH'-STAR, n. The north polar-star.

NOTH'ING, (noth'ing or nuth'ing,) n. Not any thing—nonentity—opposed to something.

NUN'CIO, (nun'sho,) n. A messenger—an embassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

NUP'TIAL, (nup'shal,) a. Pertaining to marriage; as, nuptial rites and ceremonies.

THE NAIVE YOUNG MAN.

A NAIVE young man, who had been sent to a normal school, was far more fond of reading poetry about the nereids, or naiad and naiades, than of understanding the difference between the zenith and the nadir. His naivete, however, gradually disappeared after he naively consented, during a recess of the school, to assist the keepers of a menagerie in capturing a strange-looking nondescript.

For, while attempting to throw a noose over the horns of this production of nature, he was nonplused; and while in this state was violently thrown upon the ground, receiving a severe bruise on his nasal organ, and another on the nape of his neck.

When taken home, he was troubled with a nausea to such a degree, that his stomach began to nauseate all kinds of food, and even nauseated eatables that were never considered nauseous; such as the nectarine, and the kind of apple called nonpareil.

A nervine preparation was administered to him, which had the effect of quieting his nerves; so that he was able to sit day after day, with his negligee on his shoulders, reading in the work of an interesting narrator stories and anecdotes about the nuptials of the necromancer; the travels of the Pope's nuncio, engaged in national affairs; and an account of the Nicene Creed, composed by the Council of Nice.

The uncle of the young man endeavored to negotiate a loan in order to defray the expenses of his nephew. But he was not a very good negotiator, and the person with whom he supposed he had negotiated informed him afterward, that the terms of the negotiation were not sufficiently definite.

0.

- OB'E-RON, n. The king of the fairies. (See Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.)
- O-BES'I-TY, n. Excessive fatness-incumbrance of flesh.
- O-BIT U-A-RY, (o-bit'yu-a-ry,) a. Relating to the decease of a person or persons.
- O-BLIGE', (o-blije',) v. t. To constrain by necessity—to compel by physical force.
- O-BLIG'ED, (o-blijd',) pp. Indebted, favored, compelled.
- OB-LIQUE', (ob-like' or ob-leek',) a. Deviating from a right line, not direct,
- OB-LTQUE'LY, (ob-ltke'ly,) adv. In a line deviating from a right line—indirectly.
- OB-SCEN'I-TY, (ob-sen'e-ty,) n. Impurity in expression or representation.
- OB-SERV-A'TOR, (ob-zerv-a'tor,) n. One that observes or takes notice—a remarker.
- Of-Cult', (ok-kult',) a. Hidden from the eye or understanding-invisible-secret.
- Ö-CE-AN'I €, (ö-she-an'ik,) a. Pertaining to the ocean.
- O C-TĂ'VO, (ok-tă'vo,) n. or a. A book or form in which a sheet is touded into eight leaves.
- OC'U-LIST, (ok'yu-list,) n. One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.
- O-DE'ON, n. In ancient architecture, a kind of theater in Greece.
- O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS, a. Giving scent—diffusing fragrance—bearing scent; as, odoriferous gales.
- OF, (ov.) prep. From or out of-proceeding from.
- OF-FI''CIĀTE, (of-fish'āte,) v. i. To transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- OF-FI'CIA-TED, (of-fish'atc-ed,) pp. Performed the duties of an office, of the office of another.
- Ol'-Fi"CIA-TING, (of-fish'āte-ing,) ppr. or a. Performing the appropriate duties of an office.
- OFT'EN, (of'n,) adv. Frequently-many times.
- O-GEE', (o-jē',) n. In architecture, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex.
- OL-I-GÄRCH'1E-AL, (ol-e-gärk'ik-al,) a. Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.
- OL-I-GÄRCH'Y, (ol-e-gärk'e_t) n. A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands,
- O'LI-O, (o'te-o,) n. A collection of various pieces—a mixture—a medley.
- OM'IN-OUS, a. Foreboding or presaging evil.
- OM'IN-OUS-LY, adv. With good or bad omens.
- ON' DIT, (on'de,) Fr. They say, or it is said; hence, a flying rumor.
- ON'ER-OUS, a. Burdensome-oppressive.
- on'ion, (un'yun,) n. A well-known plant of the genus Allium.
- O'NYX, (ô'niks,) n. Chalcedony, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color.
- OPH-THAL'MIE, (of-thal'mik,) a. Pertaining to the eye.
- OPH'THAL-MY, (of that-me,) n. Inflammation of the eye, or its appendages.
- OP-PUGN', (op-pune',) v. t. To attack-to oppose-to resist.
- ō-RANG'-OU-TANG', n. A quadrumanous mammal: the Simia Satyrus.
- OR'CHES-TRA, (or'kes-tra,) n. The part of a theater appropriated to the musicians; also, a band of musicians.
- OR'DE-AL, n. Severe trial-accurate scrutiny.
- OR-GAN-I-ZATION, n. Structure—form—suitable disposition of parts which are to act together.
- $\begin{array}{ll} \text{OR'GA-NON, } \textit{Gr.} \\ \\ \text{OR'GA-NUM, } \textit{I..} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \textit{n.} & \text{In philosophical language, a term nearly synonymous} \\ \\ \text{with method, and implying a body of rules and canons} \\ \\ \text{for scientific investigation.} \end{array}$
- TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.— C as K; G as J; S as Z; OH as SH; TH as in THIS.

OR'GEAT, (or'zhat,) n. A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds, OR'I-FICE, (or'e-fis,) n. The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity.

O-RI'ON, n. A bright constellation on both sides of the equinoctial

OR'I-SON, (or'e-zon,) n. A prayer or supplication.

OR'THO-E-PIST, n. One who pronounces words correctly.

OR'THO-E-PY, n. A correct pronunciation of words.

Ô'TI-UM €UM DIG-NI-TĂ'TE, (ô'she-um-kum-dig-ne-tā'te,) L. Dignified leisure.

OU-TRE', (00-tra',) a. Fr. Out of the common course-extravagant.

O-VER-CAST', pp. Clouded-overspread with gloom.

O'VERT, a. Public-apparent-open to view.

O-VER-TASK'ED, (over-taskt',) pp. or a. Tasked too heavily.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

In this delightful resting-place for those who have passed the ordeal of death, repose the remains of many who have officiated in high stations, and whose souls may now be endowed with more perfect organizations, and be officiating in far higher stations in the spirit-land.

During the ealm summer evenings, when Orion shines forth, and Oberon is out with the fairies, and the gentle odoriferous breeze fans the sultry air; at such a time one can almost commune with the spirits of the dead.

When the sky is not overeast, and when the ob-

servator has not already overtasked his physical powers, he will find, after being obliged to ascend the highest elevation, an oceanic view which amply repays him for his exertions. Where one is troubled with onerous or oppressive obesity, he can gain the same hight with less fatigue by ascending more obliquely.

By-the-by, we will oblige the reader, who may be anxious for the preservation of his eyesight, by stating that, during a lecture at the Odeon by a celebrated oculist, he remarked that the act of looking intently upon objects at a distance tended to produce ophthalmy and ophthalmic diseases.

In passing near the center, one may observe the monument of an outre author of a somewhat occult organum. A little further on may be read the obituary notice of one who had predilections in favor of an oligarchical form of government, and who wrote an olio, which was published in an octavo volume, in which he explained his views of oligarchy.

A certain person, who officiates in a high judicial station, thought proper to oppugn the views of the author. He pronounced them as being ominous of the fate of the republic, and an overt attack upon the government

P.

- PA-ČHA, (pa-shaw,) π. In the Turkish dominions, a governor or viceroy; a bashaw or pashaw.
- PA-CIF-I C-A'TION, (pa-sif-ik-a'shun,) n. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance.
- PA-CIFTE-Ā-TOR, (pa-sif'ik-ā-tor,) n. One who restores amity between contending parties; a peacemaker.
- PA-CIF'I-C-A-TO-RY, (pa-sif'ik-a-to-re,) a. Tending to make peace—conciliatory.
- PÄIR'ING-OFF, n. In legislative bodies, a practice by which two members of opposite political opinions agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period.
- PAIR OFF', v. i. To depart from a company in pairs. (See pairing-off.)
- PÄIX'IIAN-GUN, (pākes'han-gun,) n. A howitzer of great strength for throwing shells.
- PAL-AN-KEEN', (pal-an-keen',) n. A covered carriage, borne on the
- PAL-AN-QUIN', shoulders of men, used in India, China, &c.
- PA-LA'T(AL, (pa-la'shal,) a. Pertaining to the palate.
- PAL'A-TINE, (pal'a-tin,) n. One invested with royal privileges; a count palatine.
- PAL'FREY, (pawl'fre,) n. A small horse fit for ladies; also, a nobleman's horse for state purposes.
- PAL-LA'DI-UM, n. Primarily, a statuo of the goddess Pallas; something that affords defense or protection.
- PAL'MIS-TRY, n. The art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand.
- PÄLM'Y, (päm'e,) a. Bearing palms hence, flourishing, prosperous, victorious.

PANN'IER, (pan'yer,) n. A wicker-basket, used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse,

PAN-O-RĂ MĂ, (pan-o-rā'mah,) n. A complete view in every direction; a picture.

PÄNT, v. i. To palpitate-to long-to desire ardently.

PANTING, n. Palpitation-rapid breathing-longing.

PAN'TO-MIME, n. One who imitates characters without speaking; a scene in dumb show

PAP'1ER-MÄ'ČHE, (pap'yā-mā'shā,) n. Fr. A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper, and used for ornamental purposes.

PA-PŶRUS, n. A kind of reed, of which the ancients made a material for writing.

PAR'A-ĕHUTE, (par'a-shute,) n. An instrument, resembling an umbrella, to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-MÖUR, (par'a-moor,) n. A lover-a wooer-a mistress.

PAR-A-QUET', (par-a-ket',) n. A small species of parrot.

PAR'ENT, (pare'ent,) n. A father or mother. (The pronunciation pay'rent is erroneous.)

PARE, v. t. To shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to pare an apple or an orange.

PA'RI-AH, n. The name of the lowest class of people in Hindoostan.

PA'RI PAS'SU, L. With equal pace, or progress.

PA-RIS'IAN, (pa-riz'yan,) n. A native or resident of Paris.

PAR'LIA-MENT, (par'le-ment,) n. The legislative body in England, consisting of the House of Lords and House of Commons.

PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, (pär-le-ment a-ry,) a. Pertaining to parliament—according to the rules of legislative bodies.

PAR-NAS'SI-AN, (pär-nash'e-an,) a. Pertaining to Parnassus, a celebrated mountain in Greece.

PÄRSE, (pärs,) v. t. In grammar, to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—E as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PÄR-TERRE', (pär-tār',) n. In gardening, a level division of ground for the cultivation of flowers.

PÄR'TI-CEPS ERIM'I-NIS, L. A partaker in crime-an accomplice.

PÄR'TI-CI-PLE, (pārt'e-sip'l,) n. A word partaking of the properties cf a noun and a verb; as, having.

PAR-TIE'U-LAR-LY, adv. Singly-distinctly-in an especial manner.

PAR'VE-NU, n. Fr. An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

PAS€H, (pask,) n. The passover—the feast of Easter.

PASCH'-EGG, (pask'-egg.) An egg colored, and presented to young persons about the time of Easter.

PASS, v. i. To move-to go-to proceed from one place to another.

PASS'ED, PAST, Pp. or a. Ended, accomplished—gone by—enacted.

PASSING, ppr. or a. Proceeding, moving, going by—surpassing, eminent.

PASS'O-VER, n. A feast of the Jews.

PAS'TIME, n. That which serves to make time pass agreeably—amusement.

PÄSTOR, n. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation—a shepherd.

PAS'TURE, (päst'yur.) n. Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.

PAT'ENT, n. A writing securing to a person the exclusive right to an invention.

PÄTH, n. A way beaten by the feet of man or beast.

PATH'E-TISM, (path'e-tizm,) n. Another name for Mesmerism.

PATIENCE, (passens,) n. The suffering of afflictions with a calm, unrufiled temper.

PÄ'TIENT, (pā'shent,) a. Sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude—persevering.

PAT-OIS', (pat-waw',) n. Fr. A dialect peculiar to the hower classes; a provincialism.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

PA'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, n. A person who loves his country.

PATRI-OT-ISM or PATRI-OT-ISM, n. Love of one's country.

PATRON or PATRON, n. One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work.

PAT'RON-A&E, n. Special countenance or support—guardianship—advowson.

PAT'RON-IZE, v. t. To favor, support, or countenance.

PA-VE', (pä-vă',) n. Fr. The pavement.

PE-CÜL'IAR, (pe-kül'yar,) a. Appropriate—belonging to a person, and to him only.

PE-CÜL-IAR'I-TY, (pe-kūl-yar'e-te,) n. Something peculiar to a person or thing.

PE-CÜN'IA-RY, (pe-kün'ya-re,) a. Relating to money; as, pecuniary affairs. PE'DAL, a. Pertaining to the foot,

PED'AL, n. A contrivance attached to musical instruments, and acted upon by the foot.

PED'ANT, n. A schoolmaster—a person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PED'ES-TAL, n. In architecture, the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot.

PEG'A-SUS, n. A winged horse—a northern constellation—a genus of fishes.

PEN'ČIIÄNT, (pän'shäng,) n. Fr. Inclination.

PEN-IN'SU-LA, (pen-in'su-lah.) n. A portion of land connected with a continent by an isthmus, but nearly surrounded by water.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, (pen-e-ten'sha-re₂) π. In the United States, a stateprison, a work-house.

PER-CHANCE', adv. Perhaps-by chance.

PER DI'EM, L. By the day.

PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, adv. Absolutely-in a decisive manner.

PER'EMP-TO-RY, a. Positive—express—authoritative.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—E as K; & as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PER-I-TO-NE'UM, n. A thin membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen.

PER-O-RATION, n. The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points.

PER'QUI-SITE, (per'kwe-zit,) n. A fee allowed to an officer in lieu of a salary—a fee beyond his ordinary salary.

PER SE, L. By itself, by himself-apart from others.

PER'SI-FLÄĠE, (pār'se-fläzh,) n. Fr. Light talk, in which all subjects are treated with banter.

PER-SON-NEL', (pār-so-nel') n. Fr. A term denoting the persons employed in public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the materiel.

PER'UKE, (per'rūke,) n. An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

PES'TLE, (pes'l,) n. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

PET'IT-MAI'TRE, (pet'te-ma'tr,) n. Fr. A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop.

PETREL, n. A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowls.

PHAL'ANX, (fal'anks,) n. A body of troops—an industrial association.

PHÄR-MA-CEÜ'TICS, (far-ma-sü'tiks,) n. The science of preparing medicines.

PHAR'YNX, (far'inks,) n. The upper part of the esophagus.

PHIL-IS'TINE, (fil-is'tin,) n. An inhabitant of Palestine, new Syria.

PHOS'PHOR-OUS, (foe'for-us,) a. The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHTHI'SiS, (thi'sis,) n. A disease of some part of the pulmonary apparatus.

PHY-SI"CIAN, (fe-zish'an,) n. A person skilled in the art of healing.

PI-A'NO, (pe-a'no.) In music, soft.

PI-Ä'NO-FÖR'TĒ, (pe-ä'no-för'tā,) n. A well-known musical instrument, of German origin.

FATE, FÄR, FÄLL, WIIAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK. PIETURE, (pikt'yur,) n. A painting or drawing—a resemblance.

PIEECE, (peers,) v. t. To penetrate—to thrust into with a pointed instru-

PIG'EON, (pij'un,) n. A gallinaceous bird of the genus Columba-a dove.

PINCH'BECK, n. An alloy of copper and zine, resembling gold in its appearance.

PI'O-NY, (pī'o-ne,) n. An herbaceous plant, bearing large, beautiful, red flowers.

PIQU'AN-CY, (pik'an-sy,) n. Sharpness-pungency-severity.

PIQU'ANT, (pik'kant,) a. Pricking-sharp-tart-severe.

PIR-OU-ETTE', (pir-oo-et',) n. A whirling on the toes in dancing.

PIS'CES, (pis'scz.) n. pl. The fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

PLACID, (plas'id,) a. Quiet-gentle-undisturbed.

PLA'GI-A-RISM, (pla'je-a-rizm,) n. 'The act of introducing passages from the writings of others, and putting them off as one's own.

PLA'GI-A-RIST, (pla'je-a-rist,) n. One who purloins the writings of others, and puts them off as his own.

PLA'GI-A-RY, (pla'je-a-re,) n. A thief in literature.

PLAIT, $v.\ t.$ To fold—to double in narrow streaks.

PLÄSTER, n. A mixture of lime, water, and sand, used for coating the walls of houses.

PLA-TEAU', (plā-tō',) n. A plaln—a flat surface—a platter.

PLEAS'UR-A-ELE, (plezh'ur-a-bl.) a. Pleasing—giving pleasure.

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) n. Agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLE-BETAN, (ple-be'yan,) a. Pertaining to the common people—vulgar; as, plebeian minds.

PLE-BETAN, n. One of the common people. Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.

PLE'IADS, (ple'yadz,) / n. pl. In astronomy, the seven stars situated

PLE'IA-DES, (plê'ya-dêz,)) in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

PLE'NA-RY, (plēē'na-re;) n. Entire, full, complete; as, a plenary consent.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, (plen-e-po-ten'sha-re,) n. A person invested with full powers to transact any business—an embassador.

PLÖV'ER, (pluv'er,) n. The common name of several species of birds of the genus Charadrius.

PNEU-MO-NI'TIS, (nū-mo-nī'tis,) n. Inflammation of the lungs.

PO'ET-AS-TER, n. A petty poet-a pitiful rhymer.

POIGN'AN-CY, (poin'an-sy,) n. Point-sharpness-the power of irritation.

POIGN'ANT, (poin'ant,) a. Sharp—stimulating the organs of taste; as, poignant sauce; pointed—severe.

POIGN'ANT-LY, (poin'ant-ly,) adv. Keenly.

POIS'ON, (poiz'n,) n. Any agent capable of producing a morbid or dangerous effect on animal life.

PO-LO-NA1\$E', (po-lo-nāze',) n. A dress adopted from the fashion of the PO-LO-NE\$E', (po-lo-nāze',) Poles: sometimes worn by ladies.

POL-Y-NE'SIA, (pol-e-ne'zha,) n. A term used to designate numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

POL-Y-NE'SIAN, (-ne'zhun,) a. Pertaining to Polynesia.

POR'CE-LAIN, (por'se-lin,) n. The finest species of earthenware.

POR'POISE, (por'pus,) n. In zoölegy, a term applied to cetaceous mammals of the genus Phocana.

PORTE, n. The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the Sublime Porte.

PORT-FO'LIO, (port-fol'yo,) n. A case to keep loose papers in.

POR'TI-CO, (por'te-ko,) n. A covered space at the entrance of a building.

POR'TRAIT, (por'trate,) n. A picture of a person, drawn from the life.

PÕR-TRĀY'ED, (põr-trade',) pp. Painted or drawn to the life-described.

POS-TE'RI-OR, a. Later or subsequent in time.

POS-TE'RI-ORS, n. pl. The hinder parts of an animal body.

POST'HU-MOUS, (post'hu-mns,) a. Published after the death of the author—born after the death of the parent.

PO'TA-BLE, (po'ta-bl,) a. Drinkable—that may be drank.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WQLF, BQQK. PO'TENT-ATE, n. A person possessing great power: a sovereign—an emperor, &c.

PÖU-ČHONG', (poo-shong',) n. A kind of black tea.

PRAC'TICE, (prak'tis,) v. t. [The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun.-N. Webster.] To do or perform frequently of habitually.

PRAI'RIE, (pra're,) n. A level tract of land, destitute of trees, and covered with tall grass.

PRÄNCE, (präns.) v. i. To spring or bound—to ride ostentatiously.

PRĀY'ER, (prāre,) n. In worship, a solemn address to the Supreme Being.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, n. A book containing prayers, or the forms of devotion.

PRAY'ER-FUL, a. Given to prayer-devotional.

PREB'END, n. The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary.

PREB'END-A-RY, n. An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend.

PRE-CED'ENCE, (pre-seed'ens,)
PRE-CED'ENCY, (pre-seed'en-se,)

PRE-CED'ENCY, (pre-seed'en-se,)

PRE-CED'ENCY, (pre-seed'en-se,)

PRE-CED'ENT, (pre-seed'ent,) a. Going before in time; as, precedent labors, precedent crime

PREC'E-DENT, (pres'e-dent,) n. Something done or said that may be adduced as an example at a subsequent time.

PREC'I-PICE, (pres'e-pis,) n. A steep descent of land.

PRE-DI-LE€'TION, (pre-de-lek'shun,) n. A prepossession of mind in favor of something.

PREF'ACE, (pref'ase,) n. Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse or book.

PREFACE, v. t. To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to preface a book or discourse.

PREJ'U-DICE, (pred'ju-dis,) n. Prepossession-a previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing.

TUNE, BULL, UNITE, -AN"GER, VI"CIOUS. - E as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PREL'ATE or PRE'LATE n. A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.

PREM'IER, (prem'yer.) n. The first minister of state—the prime minister.

PREM'IER-SIIIP, (prem'yer-ship,) n. The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE'SAGE or PRES'AGE, n. Something which foreshows a future event

-- a prognostic.

PRE'SCI-ENCE, (pre'she-ens,) n. Knowledge of events before they take place—foreknowledge

PRĒ'SCI-ENT, (prē'she-ent,) a. Foreknowing.

PRES'TIGE, (pres'tij.) n. Fr. Fascination-charm-illusion-imposture.

PRE-TENSE', n. • A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned—assumption.

PRETER-1T, a. Applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished.

PRET'TI-LY, (prit'ti-ly,) adv. In a pretty manner-pleasingly.

PRET'TY, (prit'ty,) a. Handsome, neat-of a pleasing form.

PRE-VAR'I-€ATE, v. t. To quibble—to shuffle—to evade.

PRE-VENTIVE, a. Tending to hinder. [Preventative is a gross blunder,— Webster,]

PRÏ'MA DON'NA, (pre'ma-donnā,) It. The first female singer in an opera.

PRĪ'MA FĀ'CI-E, (prī'ma-fā'she-e,) L. At first view or appearance.

PRI'MUM MOB'I-LE, L. First cause of motion.

PRIS'TINE, (pris'tin,) a. First-primitive-original.

PRO-BOS'CIS, n. The snout or trunk of an elephant, and also of insects.

PRÖ'CES VER'BAL, (prö'sā-vār'bal,) Fr. In French law, an authentic minute of an official act.

PROC'ESS (pros'ess.) n. Proceedings—course—experiment; in anatomy, a bony protuberance.

PRO€-U-RĀ'TION, (prok'yu-rā'shun,) n. The act of procuring.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY,—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK. PRO C'U-RA-TOR, (prok'yu-rā-tor,) n. Under the Roman en perors, a title given to certain governors of provinces.

PROD'UCE, (prod'duse,) n. That which is produced-product.

PRÖ'FILE, (prö'fil or prö'feel,) n. A head or portrait represented sidewise.

RÕ'GRAMME, (prõ'gram,) n. A brief outline of a performance or entertainment.

PROG'RESS, n. A moving or going forward.

PRO-GRESS', v. i. To move forward in space-to advance.

PRÖ'LOGUE, (prö'log,) n. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance.

PROM-E-NADE', v. i. To walk for amusement or exercise.

PRO-MUL-GA'TION, n. The act of promulgating-publication.

PROPH'E-CY, (prof'e-se,) n. A prediction—a declaration of something to come.

PROPH'E-SY, (prof'e-sy,) v. i. To utter predictions.

PROPII'ET, (prof'it,) n. One that foretells future events.

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, (pro-pink'we-te,) n. Nearness in place or time—nearness of blood.

PRO-PI'TIĀTE, (pro-pish'āte,) v. t. To conciliate—to appease.

PRO-PI"TIĀ-TED, (pro-pish'a-ted,) pp. Conciliated and rendered favorable.

PRO-PI"TI-Ā'TION, (pro-pish-e-ā'shun,) n. The act of making propitious.

PRO RA'TA, (pro rā'tah,) L. In proportion.

PRO-SPECTUS, n. The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design.

PRO-TE-GE', (pro-te-zhā',) n. Fr. One under the care and protection of another.

PRO-TEM'PO-RE, L. For the time being,

PROT-ES-TA'TION, n. A solemn declaration of opinion-a protest.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, n. A register or clerk of a court—a notary; in England, an officer in the court of King's Bench.

TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VÌ"CIOUS.— \in as K; \circ as J; \circ as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PROV'OST, (prov'ust,) n. In a general sense, a person who is appointed to preside over something.

PSEŪ'DO, (sū'do.) A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

PSŤ-CHOL'O-ĠY, (sī-kol'o-je,) n. A.discourse on the soul, or the doctrine of man's spiritnal nature.

PÜ'ER-ILE, (pü'er-il,) a. Boyish, childish, trifling.

PU'IS-SANCE, n. Power, strength, force.

PU'IS-SANT, a. Strong, powerful; as, a puissant monarch or empire.

PUL-VER'U-LENT, a. Powdery-consisting of fine powder-dusty.

PUNC-TIL'IO, (punk-til'yo,) n. A nice point of exactness in conduct, form, or eeremony.

PUNC-TIL'IOUS, (punk-til'yus,) a. Very exact in the observance of rules and forms prescribed by law or custom.

PUN C-TIL'IOUS-NESS, (punk-til'yus-ness,) n. Exactness in the observance of rules and forms.

PUNC'TU-AL, (punkt'yu-al,) a. Punctilious in observing time, appointments, or promises; exact.

PUN C'TU-ATE, (punkt'yu-āte,) v. t. To designate sentences or other divisions of a writing by points.

PUN C-TU-A'TION, (pnnkt-yu-a'shun,) n. In grammar, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse.

PUN C'TURE, (punkt'ynr.) n. The act of perforating with a pointed instrument.

PUN-JAUB', n. The country forming the north part of Hindoostan, between the Himmaleh Mountains and the Indus.

PU-RIF'I-CA-TIVE, (pu-rif'i-ka-tiv,) a. Having power to purify.

PUR'Pose, (pur'pus,) v. t. To resolve—to intend—to design.

PURU-LENT, a. Consisting of pus or matter.

PCTA-TIVE, a. Supposed, commonly thought or deemed; as, the putative father of a child.

PY-LOR'I€, a. Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the pyloric artery.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK. PY-RITES, (py-ritez,) n. A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobult, or nickel.

PYR'O-TECH-NY, (pir'o-tek-ne,) n. The art of making fire-works.

PYR-O-TE€H'NIST, n. One skilled in pyrotechny.

YTH'O-NESS, n. A sort of witch—the priestess who gave oracular answer at Delphi.

THE MENAGERIE.

HAVING from childhood a penchant or predilection for zoology, I accepted with pleasure the invitation of some friends, who proposed to patronize the proprietors of a menagerie. A large tent was pitched near a beautiful parterre; and on the outside of it there was posted a printed programme or list of the animals and the performances. Our slow progress in getting into the tent particularly tried our patience, owing to the efforts of some who were anxious to pass ahead of others. It was one of the largest collections of wild animals that had ever been exhibited in the country. The puissant manager, who was a sort of poetaster, made an extemporaneous prologue to the patrons, winding up with a peroration about the rules and regulations with the grace and prestige of a modern prima Having passed on toward the center of the

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

1/2

tent, we observed the white bear panting from heat. while the elephant from Punjaub was coolly taking his pulverulent food with his proboseis. There was an animal which at a distance looked like a pegasus; but on approaching nearer to it we found it to be a kind of palfrey, which was caught on a plateau in Mexico. The animal had a huge pannier on his back, filled with patent purificative drugs. By the side of this depot of potable medicines, there stood a pretty petit-maitre, recommending with great protestations the peculiarity of each article, and producing the testimony of a physician and one skilled in pharmaceutics as to their curative virtues in cases of phthisis, pneumonitis, inflammations of the peritoneum, the pyloric orifice, and the pharynx.

Another preparation was of great use in palatial affections, relieving the system from the poignancy of pain, and restoring it to its pristine vigor. He portrayed with great pretense the wonderful puissance of a piquant, placid plaster in removing latent poison and purulent matter from the blood. This last antidote was made of pigeon berries, piony leaves, and phosphorous acid. In close propinquity to us, there was a puerile pastime, which afforded much pleasurable excitement to a group of boys. An orang-outang, with a peruke on his head, seemed to feel as much pride as a premier in his premiership. He was making a pony practice a pirouette; and during the process he caused

, the animal to prance in such a manner as to throw him off, and thus ended the pantomime. A petrel and paraquet, perched on a pedestal, were endeavoring to propitiate the company by their vocal powers. While the tent was filled to its utmost capacity, a prebendary, who was a distinguished prelate, was robbed of his pocket-book. The person charged with the act attempted to prevaricate, but a magistrate present peremptorily ordered an officer to arrest him. Some time afterward he was sent to the penitentiary, as a propitiation to the violated laws of his country. As we were passing on, for the purpose of viewing the largest animals, we were struck by the appearance of a patient looking creature, with a large plait in his mane, sitting quietly on his posteriors. By the influence of the plenipotentiary at the court of the Sublime Porte, the proprietor propitiated a Turkish pacha, so that he consented to part with the animal after receiving a large pecuniary consideration. I purpose to describe a nondescript, for the procuration of which the manager was indebted to a Polynesian potentate, whose pariahs were enabled to capture it at the foot of a precipice. This animal was very punctilious about his food, eating enormous quantities of produce, and making a noise, when attacked, almost as loud as the report of a Paix han-gun.

A great number of persons were present, whose patronage contributed to the prosperity of the concern.

Among others, we noticed the Parisian, who lectures \$ on pathetism, psychology, and Parnassian poetry; and also a person who had published a prospectus for a new paper, from the tenor of which one is led to suppose that he aspires to the position of a general pacificator, by proposing pacificatory measures for the pacification of the extremes of all parties. We make no pretension to prescience, or of being a prophet, or of being endowed with a spirit of prophecy; yet, without any prejudice against this parvenu, we do prophesy that he will not succeed, unless matters progress differently from what they usually do. We further noticed the prothonotary, with his protégé and paramour, prettily dressed in her polonaise; the pseudo provost with his portfolio, who seemed desirous of having precedence of others; the honored pastor, with his prayer-book under his arm; the pedant and plagiarist, whose plagiarism was well known. Having been convicted of plagiary, by the testimony of a member of parliament who thoroughly understood parliamentary matters; and after pairing off with a member, produced at a bookstore the preface of a work which the above person had copied verbatim: a transaction without precedent in literary pilfering.

The posthumous works of a prescient philosopher, who had elaborated a theory for promulgation respecting the influence of comets on the Pleiades and Pisces, were pilfered from by the same person.

In a kind of portice there was a piano-forte, with a large pedal attached. The music from the instrument was very exhibitanting, and well adapted protempore as a preventive of despondency.

After looking at four more rarities, one of which was caught on a prairie, another brought from Polynesia, the third from the Spanish peninsula, and the last an enormous porpoise, which was kept in water, we went into another apartment filled with various curiosities and works of art: A portrait of a Roman procurator, which was painted at a time posterior to the building of the temple of Janus; a beautiful palankeen; an ancient treatise on palmistry, written during the palmy days of Rome; a picture of the plebeian who displayed such heroic valor at the battle of Pharsalia; a mammoth panorama; articles of porcelain, papier-mache, and papyrus; a silk parachute, that lay directly in our path; an ancient stone pestle, which perchance was used to pulverize grain; and a pinchbeck canister filled with pouchong tea, which was past use from the loss of its freshness.

As this was the season of the year for the celebration of pasch or passover, or feast of Easter, many of the children had pasch-eggs of various colors. At this stage of our visit the manager made a peremptory announcement that the pyrotechnist, who was always punctual in exhibiting his skill in pyrotechny, would commence the display on the ringing of the bell. After leaving

the exhibition, we overheard a person reading from a paper something about the palladium of American liberty. We supposed, from the manner of his reading, that he knew but little about punctuation, or the rules which enable one to punctuate correctly. And he probably did not know the distinction between the preterit or perfect tense and the present participle, and would, of course, be unable to name the parts of speech of such words as pant, pare, parse, pasture, per diem, perquisite, persiflage, phalanx, Philistine, pierce, piquancy, plover, poignant, poignantly, punctilio, puncture, pyrites, and pythoness.

THE OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, When fond recollection presents them to view!

The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood, And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it, The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;

The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it, And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.

The old oaken bucket,—the iron-bound bucket,—The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

Q.

- QUAFF, (kwäf,) v. t. To drink-to swallow in large draughts.
- QUAL'1-FI-ED, (kwol'c-fide,) pp. or a. Fitted by accomplishments or endownents—modified.
- QUAL'1-FŶ, (kwol'e-fŷ.) To fit for any place, office, or character.
- QUAL'I-TY, (kwol'e-ty,) n. Property—that which belongs to a body or substance.
- QUALM, (kwam.) n. A sensation of nausea-a scruple of conscience.
- QUAN'TI-TY, (kwon'te-te,) n. A mass or collection of matter of indeterminate dimensions.
- QUAR'AN-TINE, (kwor'an-teen,) n. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected.
- QUAR-AN-TIN'ED, (kwor-an-teend',) pp. Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period.
- QUA'SI, L. A word used to express resemblance; as, a quasi contract, an implied contract.
- QUAS'SIA, (kwosh'yā,) n. The name of a genus of plants—a medicinal article.
- QUAY, (kc.) n. A mole or bank formed for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.
- QUES'TION, (ques'chun,) n. The act of asking—an interrogatory—the subject of debate.
- QUID'NUNE, (quid'nunk, L. what now.) One who is curious to know, or pretends to know all occurrences.
- QUI'NINE, n. A medicine much used in the treatment of agues.
- QUIN-TES'SENCE, n. The essential part of a thing.
- QUI VIVE, (ke veev.) The challenge of a French sentinel; hence, to be on the qui vive, is to be on the alert.
- FĀTE, FĀR, FẠLL, WHẠT,—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WỌLF, BỌỌK.—TŪNE, BỤLL, ŲNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

QUOIT, (kwoit,) n. A stone, or circular ring, to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object.

QUOTII, (kwoth or kwuth,) v. i. To say—to speak. (Used only in ludio rous language.)

THE EMIGRANT.

An emigrant who had but recently arrived in this country, and who was hardly qualified to decide upon all questions which might arise, complained with reason against the owners of vessels for allowing the captains to crowd their ships with so many passengers, thereby vitiating the quality of the air.

He stated that when he came to this country, about a year ago, there were too many in the vessel, and that a few of the passengers were sick, and were obliged to take quassia and quinine, and other medicines. He described the sensations of the emigrants as they approached the shores of the new world. They were all on the qui vive to catch the first faint glimpse of the country, which was to them the quintessence of their present hopes.

After arriving at the quarantine, the qualms he had felt subsided; and while quarantined in the bay he had an opportunity to quaff a quantity of fresh water, which invigorated him very much. On arriving at the quay in the city, a quidnunc on board was observed, taking notes with great alacrity.

FC.

RÄ CA, (räh'ka,) n. A Syriac word, signifying foolish; a term of extrema contempt. Matt. v. 22.

RAD'ISH, n. A well-known plant.

RÄFT, n. An assemblage of boards or timbers floated down a stream—

float.

RA-GÖUT', (ra-goo',) n. Fr. A high-seasoned dish.

RAH/LER-Y, (ral'ler-y,) n. Banter—good-humored pleasantry, or slight satire.

Rāl'SlN, (rā'zn,) n. A dried grape.

RĀJAH, anative prince or king.

RÄJ-POOT', n. A Hindoo of the military order.

RAN-CHE'RO, (ran-tshā'ro,) n. In Mexico, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. They are a wild, lawless set.

RANCH'O, (ran'tsho,) n. In Mexico, a small hamlet, or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

RAN'EOR, (rank'ur,) n. Deep-seated and implacable malice.

RAN' COR-OUS, (rank'ur-us,) a. Deeply malignant-implacably malicious.

RAP'INE, (rap'in,) n. The act of plundering-pillage-violence.

RAP'TURE, (rapt'yur,) n. Transport—enthusiasm—ecstasy.

RĀ'RA Ā'VIS, n. L. A rare bird—an unusual person.
RĀRE. a. Uncommon, unusually excellent—thin—nearly raw.

RĀRE'LY, adv. Not often; as, things rarely seen.

RASP, n. A species of file.

RASP'BER-RY, (raz'ber-re,) n. The fruit of a bramble or species of Rubus.
RA-TIOC-1-NĀ'TION, (ra-shos-e-nā'shun,) n. The act or process of reasoning.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHAT,—MĒTE. PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BÎRD.— NÔTE, DÔVE. MÔVE, WỌLF, BỌOK.—TŨNE, BỤLL, UNITE.—AN' GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH 94 in THIS.

- RA'TIO, (ra'sho,) n. Proportion, rate, degree.
- RÄ'TION-AL, (rā'shun-al or rash'un-al,) a. Endowed with reason—agreenble to reason.
- RÄ-TION-Ä'LE, (rä-shun-ä'le or rash-un-ä'le,) n. A series of reasons assigned—an account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, &c.
- RAV'EL, (rav'l,) v. t. To untwist, to disentangle; as, to ravel out a twist, to ravel out a stocking.
- RA-VINE', (ra-veen',) n. A long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains.
- REA'SON, (re'zn,) n. The cause, ground, motive, or principle of any thing said or done.
- RE-CEIPT', (re-sect',) n. The act of receiving—a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods, a recipe.
- RE-CESS', n. Retirement—a niche—private abode—suspension of business for a brief period.
- RE'CHAB-ITES, (re'kab-ites,) n. pl. Among the ancient Jews, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, (re'kab,) who abstained from all intoxicating drinks.
- RE-ČHER'ČHE, (ra-shār'shā.) Fr. Literally, sought out with care; hence, nice to an extreme; unnatural.
- REC'1-PE, (res'i-pe,) n. A medical prescription—a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.
- REC-I-PROC'I-TY, (res-e-pros'e-te,) n. Equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.
- REC-I-TA-TIVE', (res-e-ta-teev',) n. In music, a species of singing approaching toward ordinary speaking.
- RECK'ON, (rek'n,) v. i. To reason with one's self, to think, to suppose; as, I reckon he has arrived.
- RE-CLUSE', (re-kluse',) n. A person who lives in retirement—a monk—a hermit.
- FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

REC-OG-NI"TION, (rek-og-nish'un,) n. Acknowledgment—formal avowal—memorial.

RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'ne-za-bl or re-kon'e-za-bl,) a. That may be recognized or known.

RE-COG'NI-ZANCE, (re-kog'ne-zans or re-kon'e-zans,) n. Avowal—in law, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court, with condition to do some particular act.

REC'OG-NIZE, (rek'og-nize or rek'o-nize,) v. t. To recollect—to admit with a formal acknowledgment,

RE-COG-NI-ZEE', (re-kog-ne-zee' or re-kon-e-zee',) n. The person to whom a recognizance is made.

RE-COG-NI-ZOR', (re-kog-ne-zor' or re-kon-e-zor',) n. One who enters into a recognizance.

REC'OG-NIZ-ING, ppr. Acknowledging—recollecting as known—entering a recognizance.

REC'ON-DITE, (rek'kon-dite,) a. Secret-profound-abstruse.

RE-CON'NOIS-SÄNCE, n. Fr. The examination of a tract of country.

RE-COURSE', (re-korse',) n. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection.

RED'O-LENCE, a. Sweet scent.

RED'O-LENT, a. Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

RE-DUC'TI-O AD AB-SUR'DUM, (re-duk'she-o ad ab-sur'dum,) L. The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.

REF'ER-A-BLE, a. That may be referred—that may be assigned.

RF-GIME', (rā-zheem',) n. Government—mode of living—administration order.

REÉ'I-MENT, n. In military affairs, a body of men usually commanded by a colonel.

RE-LAY', n. A supply of horses on the road, in readiness to relieve others.
RE-LIN'-QUISH, (re-link'wish,) v. t. To give up—to quit—to withdraw from.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH: TH as in THIS.

REL'I-QUA-RY, n. A small box or casket, in which relics are kept.

RE-MAND'ED, pp. Called or sent back.

REN'DEZ-VÖUS, (ren'de-voo.) n. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the port where ships are to join company.

RE-PĀIR', (re-pāre',) v. t. To restore to a sound or good state—to make amends.

REP'A-RA-BLE, a. That may be repaired—that may be retrieved.

REP'A-RA-BLY, adv. In a manner admitting of restoration.

REP'ER-TO-RY, n. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner—a treasury—a magazine.

REP'TILE, (rep'til,) n. An animal that moves on its belly, or nearly so; as snakes, lizards, &c.—a mean person.

REP'U-TA-BLE, a. Held in esteem-being in good repute.

REP'U-TA-BLY, adv. With reputation—wnhout discredit; as, to fill an office reputably.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) a. Required by the nature of things—necessary, needful.

RES-ER-VOIR', (rez-cr-vwor',) n. A place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern, mill-pond, &c.

RES'IN, (rez'in,) n. Resins are solid, inflammable substances, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in the essential oils.

RES'IN-OUS, (rez'in-us,) a. Partaking of the qualities of resin.

RES'O-NANCE, (rez'o-nans,) n. A reverberation of sound or sounds; as resounding.

RES'O-NANT, (rez'o-nant,) a. Resounding-echoing back.

RE-SOURCE', n. Any source of aid or support.

RES'PITE, (res'pit,) n. Delay—pause, interval of rest—in law, reprieve.

RES'TAU-RÄNT, (res'to-räng,) n. Fr. An eating-house.

RES-TAU'RA-TEUR, (res-tōr'a-tur,) n. Fr. The keeper of an eating-house.

RE-SU-ME', (rā-zu-mā',) Fr. A condensed statement—a summing up.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

RE-TAIL', v. t. To sell in small quantities—to tell in detached parts; as, to retail slander.

RET'I-NA, n. An expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye.
RE-VEIL'LE, (re-val'yā,) n. In military affairs, the beat of drum about the break of day.

REV'O-CA-BLE, a. That may be recalled or repealed.

REV-O-€A'TION, n. The act of recalling-repeal-reversat.

RI-AL'TO, (re-al'to,) n. It. The name of a famous bridge at Venice.

RIB'ALD-RY, n. Mean, vulgar language.

RIGHT'EOUS, (ri'chus,) a. Equitable-just-accordant to the divine law.

RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (rī'chus-ness,) n. Purity of heart, and rectitude of life.

RINSE, (rips.) v. t. To cleanse by the introduction of water.

RINS'ED, (rinst,) pp. Cleansed with a second water.

ROD-O-MONT-ADE', n. Empty bluster-vain boasting-rant.

ROIL, v. t. To render turbid by stirring up the sediment—to excite some degree of anger.

ROIL'ED, (roild,) pp. Rendered turbid or foul by stirring the sediment angered slightly.

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans',) n. A fabulous relation of adventures and incidents—a fiction.

ROQ'UE-LAUR, (rok'e-lor,) n. A cloak for men.

ROS'IN, (roz'in,) n. (This is only a different orthography of resla.)

ROU-E', (roo-a',) n. Fr. A sensualist-a debauchee.

RÖUGE, (roozh,) a. Fr. Red.

ROUGE, (roozh,) v. t. To paint or tinge with rouge.

ROUG'ED, (roozhd',) pp. Tinged with rouge, as the face.

RÖUGE'-ET-NOIR', (roozh'ā-nwä',) [Fr. red and black.] A game at cards.

Rôu-LEAU', (roo-lô',) n. Fr. A little roll—a roll of coins in paper.

ROU-LETTE', (roo-let',) n. [Fr. a little ball or roller.] A game of chance.

ROUTE or ROUTE, n. The course or way which is traveled, or to be traveled. RÖU-TÏNE', (roo-teen',) n. A round of business or amusements, frequently pursued.

ROUT, (rowt,) n. A rabble—a fashionable assembly or large evening party. RÜDE, a. Uneven, rough—of coarse manners—unpolished—violent. RUF'F1AN, (ruf'yan,) n. A boisterous, brutai fellow—a robber. RUF'F1AN-13M, (ruf'yan-izm,) n. The act or conduct of a rufflan. RU-PEE', n. A coin and money of account in the East Indies. RUP'TURE, (rupt'yur,) n. The act of breaking or bursting. RÜSE, (rüze,) n. Fr. Trick, straiagem, artifice, fraud, deceit. RÜSE DE GUERRE', (rüze-de-gār',) Fr. A stratagem of war. RÜS'SIAN, (rū'shan or rush'an,) a. Pertaining to Russia.

THE RESTAURANT.

In a certain city there is a temperance restaurant, which is a good model for other establishments of a like kind. The restaurateur, who has abundant resources, is enabled to retail his rare and redolent dishes in a manner quite reputable to himself, furnishing every thing requisite for a rational entertainment.

In a recess one will recognize, at the proper season, raspberries, fresh raisins, radishes, and materials for a ragout; also a large reservoir, filled with water, to rinse the dishes not already rinsed. No rancor or rancorous feeling is exhibited here, no rude ribaldry or ruffianism, or any thing tending to roil the disposition is tolerated.

The ruffian and the ranchero, who is raised at the

rancho, and is given to rapine, can monopolize all the romance pertaining to reckless lawlessness.

Having an inflammation of the retina of one eye, which was referable to the excessive use of that organ, I had occasion to procure a receipt or recipe at a drug store while on my way to a temperance meeting; I also purchased some resin, and a resinous substance of much redolence, which was somewhat roiled; a little rouge, which I rarely had occasion to use, and a reliquary completed my purchases.

There was a large number of persons present at the temperance meeting, all of whom seemed inspired with the righteousness of their cause. The colonel of a regiment had left his rendezvous to attend the gathering, and was loudly called upon for a speech.

He said the question before the audience was rather a recondite one to him, that he could make a reconnoissance more easily than a speech; but, if they would be satisfied with his mode of ratiocination, he would go into what he considered the rationale of the subject. The revocation of the license laws, if they were revocable, was highly desirable.

He exposed with some raillery the rodomontade to which some persons had recourse, in order to bring about a rupture among the friends of the cause. He said it was a ruse of the enemy, and that a reptile that crawled in a ravine, or a well-rouged roué over his roulette or rouge-et-noir, had higher claims to reason and

common sense than the person whose influence tended to undermine the foundations of society.

Another speaker declared, with a loud resonant voice, that he would sooner repair to a raft, relinquish his claims on society, and live a recluse, without recognizing any one, than go through the route and routine of the bacchanal. After a short respite, a Rechabite spoke with rapture of the reciprocity of feeling exhibited in this righteous cause between the different societies.

He distinctly recollected a person of the old regime, whose strong breath was recognizable at quite a distance, but who considered his condition reparable, and was at the present time reputably engaged in a profitable business. The different speakers pronounced the following words improperly, viz.: Raca, rajpoot, rara avis, rasp, ratio, recherche, recitative, reckon, recognition, recognizance, recognizee, recognizor, redolency, relay, remanded, repertory, resonance, resume, reveille, rialto, roquelaur, rouleau, rout, and ruse de gnerre.

S.

- SAB'A-OTH, n. Armies: a word used, Romans, ix. 29; James v. 4, ("The Lord of Sabaoth.")
- SÄ-BÕT', (sä-bō'.) A wooden shoe.
- SAC'CHA-RINE, (sak'ka-rin,) a. Pertaining to sugar—having the qualities of sugar.
- SAC-ER-DO'TAL, (sas-er-do'tal,) a. Pertaining to priests, or the priesthood.
- SAC'RA-MENT, (sak'ra-ment,) n. A religious ordinance—the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.
- SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) v. t. To immolate—to destroy or surrender for the sake of obtaining something.
- SA-C'R1-FICE, (sak're-fize.) n. An offering to God—a loss incurred for gaining an object—destruction.
- SA C'RI-FIC-ED, (sak're-fiza,) pp. Offered to God upon an altar—surrendered—destroyed.
- SA C'RI-FIC-ING, (sak're-fiz-ing,) ppr. Offering to God upon an altar—surrendering—destroying.
- SAC'RI-LEGE, (sak're-lej.) n. The crime of violating or profaming sacred things.
- SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS, a. Violating sacred things-containing sacrilege.
- SAC'RIST-Y, (sak'ris-te,) n. An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept.
- SAG'IT-TAL, (saj'it-tal,) a. Pertaining to an arrow-resembling an arrow.
- SAG-IT-TA'RI-US, (saj-it-ta're-us,) n. [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- SAID, (sed,) pret. and pp. of say. Declared—uttered—reported—aforesaid.
 SA-LINE', a. Consisting of salt—partaking of the qualities of salt.
- FĀTE, FĀR, FĄLL, WIIĄT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARĬNE, BIRD.— NŌTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WỌLF, BỌỌK.—TŪNE, BỤLL, ŲNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Ġ as J; S as Z; ČII as SH; TH as in THIS.

- SAL-MA-GUN'DI, (sal-ma-gun'de.) A dish for the table—a mixture—an olio or medley.
- SALM'ON, (sam'mun,) n. A fish of a yellowish-red color, of the genus Salmo.
- SAL'SI-FY, (sal'se-fe,) n. A plant, often called the Oyster Plant, from its taste when fried.
- SA-LÛ"TA-TO-RY, a. Greeting—an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in American colleges.
- SÄLVE, (säv.) n. An adhesive composition to be applied to wounds or sores—remedy—help.
- SAN CTU-A-RY, (sankt'yu-a-re,) n. A sacred place—the temple at Jerusa-lem—a church—shelter—protection.
- SÄNG FROID, (säng-frwä,) n. [Fr. cold blood.] Coolness—indifference—freedom from agitation of mind.
- SAN'HE-DRIM, n. The ecclesiastical and civil council of the Jews, consisting of about seventy-two members.
- SANS, (sang,) prep. Fr. Without.
- SÄNS &U-LOTTES', (säng-ku-lot'.) [Fr. without breeches.] Ragged fellows—an epithet of reproach applied to the extreme republican party in the first French Revolution.
- SÄNS SÖU-CI', (säng soo-see',) Fr. Without care-free and easy.
- SA'PI-ENT, a. Sage-wise-discerning.
- SAP'PHIC, (suffik,) a. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, Sapphic verse or odes.
- SAR'A-CEN, n. An Arabian, so called from sara, a desert.
- SÄR-SA-PA-RIL'LÄ, n. A plant; a species of Smilax.
- SA'TIĀTE, (sā'shāte,) $v.\ t.$ To satisfy appetite or desire—to fill—to glut.
- SAT'TRE, n. Keenness and severity of remark—a censorious discourse or poem.
- SAT'IR-IST n. One who writes satire.
- SATURN-INE, a. Dull-heavy-grave-not readily susceptible of excitement.
- FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- SÄTYR, (sä'tur,) n. In mythology, a sylvan deity, represented as a monster.
- SAUCE, (sawse.) A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.
- SAU'CER, (saw'ser,) n. A plece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.
- SAU'CY, (saw'sy,) a. Rude-bold to excess-impudent.
- SAUN'TER, (sän'ter,) v. i. To wander about idly-to loiter.
- SAU'SAGE, (saw'saje,) n. The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.
- SÄ-VÄNT', (sä-väng', n. pl. savans,) Fr. A man of learning; in the plural, literary men.
- SEARCE, (skärse,) a. Not plentiful or abundant-rare-uncommon-
- SEATH'ED, (skatht,) pp. Damaged-destroyed-wasted.
- SCATH'ING, (skath'ing,) ppr. Destroying-damaging-injuring.
- SCHIST, (shist,) n. In geology, a rock having a slaty structure.
- SCHÖ'LI-AST, (skö'le-ast,) n. A commentator or annotator.
- SCI'O-LIST, (si'o-list,) n. A smatterer-one who knows little.
- SCI'RE FA'Cl-AS, (sī're fā'she-as.) n. L. In law, a judicial writ.
- SEIR'RHOUS, (skir.,) a. Indurated—proceeding from scirrhus; as, scirrhous affections, scirrhous disease.
- SELA-VO'NI-AN, (skla-vo'ne-an,) a. Pertaining to the Sclavi, or to their language.
- SELE-ROT'IC, (skle-rot'ik,) a. Firm—hard; as, the sclerotic coat, or outer membrane of the eye.
- SERIP'TURE, (skript'yur,) n. A writing—the books of the Old and New Testament.
- SEULP'TURE, (skulpt'yur,) n. The art of carving or cutting wood or stone into various images.
- SCYTH'1-AN, (sith'e-an,) a. Pertaining to Scythia, (sith'e-a,) a name formerly given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.
- TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—€ as K; G as J; S as Z; OH as SII; TH at in THIS.

SE-DAN', n. A portable chair or covered vehicle.

SED'A-TIVE, a. In medicine, moderating, allaying irritability.

SED'A-TIVE, n. A medicine which allays irritability and irritation.

SEINE, (seen,) n. A large net for catching fish.

SEN'ES-ČHAL, (sen'e-shal,) n. A steward—an officer who has the superintendence of feasts and ceremonies in the houses of princes and dignitaries.

SE'NILE, a. Pertaining to old age.

SEN-IOR'I-TY, (sēn-yor'e-te,) n. Eldership — superior age — priority of birth—priority in office.

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent,) a. Having the faculty of perception. Man is a sentient being.

SÉ'POY, n. A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPTU-A-GINT, a. Pertaining to the Septuagint, contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

SE-RAS'KÏER, (se-ras'keer,) n. A Turkish general.

SER'GEANT, (sär'jent,) n. A military officer—a civic title—in England, a lawyer of the highest rank.

SER'RI-ED, (ser'rid,) pp. or a. Compacted—crowded; as, serried files.

SERV'ILE, (serv'il,) a. Slavish—such as pertains to a servant or slave—cringing—fawning.

SEW, (sō,) v. t. To unite with a needle and thread.

SEW'ED, (sode,) pp. United by stitches.

SEW'ER, (sū'er,) n. A subterraneous drain, particularly in cities.

SHÄFT, n. An arrow—in mining, an entrance into a mine—the body of a column—any thing straight.

SHÄH, n. The title given to the monarch of Persia,

SHEK'EL, (shek'l,) n. An ancient weight and coin among the Jews.

SIIIB'BO-LETH, n. In modern usage, the criterion of a party.

SHI LOH, (shī'lō,) n. The name given to the Messiah by Jacob. Gen. xlix, 10.

SHREWD, (shrude,) a. Cunning-sly-artful-sagacious.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- SHRIVE, v. t. To hear or receive the confession—to administer confession, as a priest.
- SIE TRAN'SIT GI.O'RI-A MUN'DI, L. Thus passes away the glory of the world.
- SI-DE'RE-AL, a. Pertaining to stars—astral; as, sidereal light—starry; as, sidereal regions.
- SI'EN-ITE, \ n. A compound rock, composed of quartz, hornblende, and SI'EN-ITE, \ feldspar.
- SI-ER'RÄ, n. Sp. A word meaning saw, used to designate a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.
- SI-ES'TA, (se-es'tah,) n. Sp. A short sleep about the middle of the day, or after dinner
- SIE'UR, (sê'ur,) n. Fr. A title of respect used by the French.
- SIG-NIF'I- ϵ A-TIVE, a. Expressive of a certain idea or thing.
- SIL'HÖU-ETTE, (sil'oo-et,) n. [Fr. from the name of the improver.] A profile.
- SI-LI"CIOUS, (se-lish'us,) a. Pertaining to silex.
- SIL'LI-LY, (sil'le-ly,) adv. Foolishly-in a silly manner.
- SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS, a. Existing or happening at the same time.
- SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS-LY, adv. At the same time.
- SI'NE-EURE, (sỹ'ne-kure,) n. An office which has a revenue without employmeni—a benefice without cure of souls.
- SI'NE-EUR-ISM, (sỹ'ne-kūr-izm,) n. The state of having a sinecure.
- SI'NE-CUR-IST, n. One who has a sinecure.
- SI'NE QUA NON, L. An indispensable condition.
- SI'NE DI'E. [L. without day.] An adjournment sine die is an adjournment without fixing the time of reassembling.
- SI'REN, a. Pertaining to a Siren-fascinating; as, a Siren song.
- SI-RO€'€O, (se-rok'ko,) n. A relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts.
- SLÄNT'ING, ppr. or a. Having an oblique direction—inclining from a right line.

SLOTH or SLOTII, n. Laziness-slowness-disinclination to action.

SLOTH'FUL or SLOTH'FUL, a. Inactive-indolent-idle.

SLOUGII, (slou,) n. A hole full of mire.

SLOUGH, (sluff,) n. The part that separates from a foul sore—the cast skin of a serpent.

SLOUGII, (sluff,) v. i. In surgery, to come off from the sound flesh.

SLOUGH'Y, (slou'e,) a. Miry-full of sloughs.

SLÖV'EN, (sluv'en,) n. A man habitually negligent of neatness and order.

SOAP'-SUDS, n. pl. Water well impregnated with soap.

SOB-RI-QUET', (sob-re-ka',) n. Fr. A nickname.

SOC'AGE, (sok'nje,) n. In English law, a tenure of lands and tenements by service.

SOFT'EN, (sof'n,) v. t. To make soft-to mollify-to make less harsh.

SOI' DI-SÄNT', (swä'de-zäng'.) Pretended—self-styled—calling himself.

SOIR-EE', (swar-a',) n. [Fr. soir, evening.] An evening party.

SO'CIA·BLE, (sō'sha-bl,) a. Free in conversation—that may be conjoined.

Số'JÖURN-ER, (số'jurn-er,) n. A stranger who dwells in a place for a time.

SOL'ACE, n. Comfort in grief-alleviation of grief or anxiety.

SOL'E-ClSM, n. Impropriety in language—incongruity of words—any impropriety.

SOL'EMN, (sol'em,) a. Devout-grave-serious.

SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, n. The act of walking in sleep.

SOM'NO-LENT, a. Sleepy—inclined to sleep—drowsy.

SO-NA'TA, n. A tune intended for an instrument.

SQQT, n. A substance formed by combustion.

SOOTH'SAY-ER, n. A prognosticator—a foreteller.

SOP-O-RIFIE, a. Causing sleep—tending to cause sleep.

SO-PRA'NIST, n. A treble singer.

SO-PRA'NO, n. The treble-the highest female voice.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÅLL, WHĄT.—MĒTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÏNE, BIRD –
NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- SOR'TIE, (sor'te,) n. The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.
- SöU, pl. sous, (soo,) n. A French coin: the 20th part of a franc in value.
- SOUTH'RON, (suth'ron,) n. An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country.
- SOUTH'ER-LY, (suth'er-ly,) a. Lying at the south—coming from the south; as, a southerly wind.
- SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) adv. Toward the south; as, to go southward
- SÖUV'E-NÏR, (soov'e-neer,) n. Fr. A remembrancer.
- SöV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-in,) n. A supreme ruler-a king-a gold coin.
- SoV'ER-EIGN-TY, (suv'er-in-te,) n. Supremacy—supreme power. Absolute severeignty belongs to God only.
- SPA, n. A general term or name for a spring of mineral water.
- SPAN'IEL, (span'yel,) n. A sagacious dog-a cringing, fawning person.
- SPÄRSE, (spärs,) a. Thinly scattered; as, a sparse population.
- SPE'CIE, (spē'shy,) n. Coin-copper, silver, or gold coined,
- SPE'CIE'S, (spē'shēz,) n. A group of individuals having an essential identity—sort, kind, &c.
- SPECIOUS, (spē'shus,) a. Showy—apparently right—appearing well at first view; as, a specious argument.
- SPERM-A-CE'TI, (sperm-a-se'te,) n. Fatty matter obtained from the head of the spermaceti whale.
- SPHERE, (sfere,) z. An orb or globe—a circuit of action—rank—order of society.
- SPHE'ROID, n. A figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.
- SPIKE'NARD, (spik'nard.) n. A vague, popular name applied to many widely different plants—a name of various essential oils.
- SPIN'ACII, (spin'aje,) n. A plant of the genus Spinacia, whose leaves SPIN'AGE, are boiled for greens,
- SPLEN'E-TIC, n. A person affected with spleen: a. peevish-fretful.
- TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
 CH as SH; TH as in THIS,

SPON-TA-NE I-TY, n. The quality of acting from natural feeling or temperament without restraint.

SQUAL'ID, (skwol'id,) a. Filthy-foul-extremely dirty.

SQUA'LOR, n. Coarseness-foulness-filthiness.

SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der,) v. t. To spend prodigally—to spend lavishly—to dissipate.

STA'BAT MA'TER, n. L. A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

STAC-CÄ'TO, (stak-kä'to,) ħ. In music, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style.

STÄFF, n. A stick carried in the hand for support by a person walking a support.

STAG'IR-ITE, (staj'er-Ite,) n. An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth, Stagira, in Macedonia.

STA-LA C'TITE, (sta-lak'tyte,) n. A pendent mineral cone, attached like an icicle to the roof or side of a cavern.

STAL'WART, (stawl'wart,) a. Bold-strong-brave-daring-redoubted.

STÄNCH, v. t. To stop the flowing of blood.

STÄNCII, a. Firm—sound—strong and tight; as, a stanch ship; firm in principle.

STAN'ČHION, (stan'shun,) n. A post-a prop or support.

STATTES, (stat'iks.) n. That branch of mechanics which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest.

STAT-IS-Ti"CIAN, (stat-is-tish'an,) n. A person skilled in the science of statistics.

STAT'UE, (stat'yu,) n. An image made of wood, stone, or marble, &c.

STAT'URE, (stat'yur,) n. The natural hight of an animal body.

STEAD J-LY, (sted'e-le,) adv. With firmness—without wavering or tottering.

STEPPE, (step.) n. The Russian name given to the extensive plains in Asia.

FĂTE, FĂR, FẬLL, WHẠT.—MẾTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARÏNE, BIRD.— NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BỌQK.

- STE'RE-O-TYPE, a. Pertaining to fixed metallic types—done on plates of fixed types.
- STE'RE-O-TTP-ED, (stë're-o-t\(\text{pt}\)) pp. or a. Formed on plates of fixed types—unchangeable.
- STER'ILE, (ster'il,) a. Unfruitful-not fertile-barren; as, sterile land.
- STE'VE-DÖRE, n. One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port.
- STINT, n. Limit-bound-proportion allotted. The workmen have their stint.
- STIR'RUP, (stur'rup,) n. A well-known appendage to a saddle.
- STI'VER, n. A Dutch coin, of the value of two cents.
- STO-MA€II'I€, (sto-mak'ik,) n. A medicine that strengthens the stomach.
- STÖ'Rl-ED, (stö'rid.) pp. or a. Furnished with stories—related in story told or recited in history.
- STRA-TE/GIG-AL.
- STRAT'E-GIST, n. One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements.
- STRA'TUM, (pl. stra'tums or stra'ta,) n. In geology and mineralogy, a layer; as, a stratum of sand, &c.
- STREW, (strū or strō,) v. t. To scatter-to spread by scattering.
- STREW'ED, (strude,) pp. Spread by scattering; as, sand strewed on paper.
- STRICT TRE, (strikt'yur,) n. A stroke-critical remark-censure.
- STRIP'ED, (stript,) pp. Made with lines of different colors: a. having stripes of different colors.
- STRUE'TUR-AL, (strukt'yur-al,) a. Pertaining to structure.
- STRUE'TURE, (strukt'yur,) n. Act of building-manner of building-a building-an edifice.
- STO DENT, n. A person devoted to books-one engaged in study.
- STO'PE-FI-ED, (-fide.) pp. or a. Having the understanding blunted—made dull or stupid.

SUA'SION, (swa'zhun,) n. The act of persuading.

SUAV'I-TY, (swav'e-te.) n. Agreeableness—pleasantness; as, suavity of manners or address.

SUB-ALTERN, (sub-awl'tern,) a. Subordinate—inferior: used chiefly of military officers.

SUB RÖ'SA, (sub-rö'zah,) L. Literally, under the rose-secretly-privately.

SUB-STDENCE, {

n. The act of sinking or falling, as in the lees of liquors—the act of sinkin, or gradually descending, as ground or water.

SUB-SID'I-A-RY, (sub-sid'e-a-re,) a. Aiding—assistant—furnishing additional supplies.

SUB-STAN"TIĀTE, (sub-stan'shāte,) v. t. To establish by proof or competent testimony.

SUB-STRĀ"TUM, (pl. substrāta,) n. L. A layer of earth or other matter lying under another.

SUB-SIST', v. i. To be-to live-to be maintained with food and clothing.

SUBTILE, (sub'til,) a. Thin—not dense; as, a subtile air; a subtile medium—fine—delicate.

SUETILE, (sut'tl,) a. Sly—cunning—artful—insinuating; as, a subtile adversary.

SUBTLE, (sut'tl,) a. Artful—sly ln design. [See Subtile.]

SUB TIL-TY, (sut'tl-te,) n. Cunning—sly in design: (sub'til-te,) tblnncas, fineness.

SUB"TLY, (sut'tle,) adv. Cunningly—slily—artfully—delicately.

SUB-URB'AN, a. Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize',) v. t. To satisfy—to content—to supply—to afford.

SUF-FIC'ED, (suffizd',) pp. Adequately supplied—satisfied.

SUF-FICING, (suf-fizing,) ppr. Supplying what is needed-satisfying.

SUF FRA-GAN, a. Assisting; as, a suffragan bishop.

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) n. A well-known substance, manufactured chiefts from the sugar-cane.

ATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.-NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK. SUG-GESTION, (sug-jest'yun,) n. Presentation of an idea to the mind-a hint-insinuation.

SU-I-CI'DAL, (sū-e-sỹ'dal,) a. Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SŪ-I-CI'DAL-LY, (sū'e-sỹ'dal-e,) adv. In a suicidal manner.

SU'I GEN'ER-IS, L. Of its own or peculiar kind-singular.

SÛIT, (sûte,) n. A set—retinne—attendance—train. (The French orthography suite, (sweet,) is rejected very properly by Dr. Webster and Jameson.)

SUITE, (sweet,) n. Fr. Retinne. [See Suit, above.]

SO'MAC, (shu'mak,) n. A plant of the genus Rhus, used in tanning SO'MACH,

SU-PER-FI'CIES, (su-per-fish'ez,) n. singular. The exterior part of a thing—the surface,

SU-PER-STRA'TUM, n. A stratum or layer above another.

SUP'PLE, (sup'pl,) a. Flexible-pliant-easily bent-yielding.

SUP'PLE-NESS, (sup'pl-ness,) n. The quality of easily yielding—readiness of compliance.

SUR-MISE', n. The act of imagining without certain knowledge-suspicion.

SUR-PASS', v. t. To go beyond in any thing good or bad-to exceed-to excel.

SUR'PLICE, (sur'plis,) n. A white garment worn by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal clergy.

SUR'PLIC-ED, (sur'plist,) a. Wearing a surplice.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, n. Surplus; as, surplusage of produce beyond what is wanted.

SUR-VEIL'LANCE, (sur-val'yans,) n. Fr. Inspection-watch-oversight.

SCT URE, (sût'yure,) n. A sewing—the seam which unites the bones of the skull.

SWARD, n. Turf-the grassy surface of land.

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN, n. A follower of Emannel Swedenborg.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- SWORD, (sword or sord,) n. A weapon worn at the side, used for cutting or thrusting—justice.
- SYB'A-RITE, n. A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.
- SYN'O NYM, n. A word having the same signification as another, is its synonym.
- SYN-UN'Y-MOUS, (syn-on'e-mus,) a. Expressing the same thing—having the same meaning.
- SYR'INGE, (sir'inj.) n. An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies.

BOOKS.

The reader who is fond of books, may find some satisfaction in the following brief description of a lot of miscellaneous works, which the writer of this exercise had the opportunity of examining while at a bookstore. The books which first attracted our attention were those of a theological character.

A treatise by a learned scholiast on Passages of Scripture in the Septuagint, received the sanction of the Jewish Sanhedrim. A vocabulary was appended to the work, giving a full definition of the following words, viz.: Sabaoth, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrificing, sacrilege, sacrilegious, sacristy, sanctuary, shrive, solemn, soothsayer, surplice, surpliced, shekel, and Shiloh.

The author of the next work had been a sojourner for a short time at the court of the Shah of Persia, whose sovereignty was more unlimited than that of any other sovereign. He related the incidents of a sortic made by a Sepoy, who was a sergeant, and a great strategist. A subaltern officer was wounded during the maneuver, and was carried in a sedan to a spa, which was on a steppe at no great distance.

The biographies of a Saracen, a Turkish seraskier, a Seythian, and a treatise on the Selavonian Language, contained but little that would interest the American reader.

A work on Dietetics contained important suggestions. The author stated that a person who would subsist on fruits that contained a portion of sugar or saccharine matter, and such vegetables as salsify and spinach, and suffice his appetite with a small quantity of meat, would have more suppleness of body than the Sybarite, who pursues a suicidal course by eating saline substances, salmon, sausages, and highly seasoned sauce.

A book, written by a subtile student of medicine, recommended a daily siesta as a good sedative for splenetic persons, and gave a recipe for making an excellent salve to soften scirrhous affections, and remove the slough from troublesome eruptions. A preparation of sarsaparilla, spikenard, spermaceti, and other materials, was considered as a potent specific for the solace of somnolent persons, and for individuals troubled with

somnambulism. It was also recommended as a stomachic, and as being good in cases of stricture and structural derangement.

The work of a sapient statistician and shrewd agriculturist treated of sterile soils, and stating that if soot and the contents of sewers were strewed over the soil without stint, after the sward was turned under, the stratum below would be much improved. It was also suggested that the farmer should strew a common saucer full of soot around the roots of each fruit-tree, and make free use of the syringe in removing every species of insects.

A tract on Astronomy, by a learned savant, maintained a peculiar theory in reference to Sagittarius and the sidereal regions. Another, by a mere sciolist, treated of the sagittal suture and the sclerotic coat of the eye; and a third, on Geology, described the structure of schist, sienite, the stalactite, silicious formations, and presented a long article to substantiate a subtile theory in regard to the subsidence of land and water in various places.

A small pamphlet, recently stereotyped, contained advice for those involved in the sphere of squalid powerty. It stated that beneath all the squalor, there was a substratum of humanity identical with that of the refined and gifted; that the spectacle of men of stalwart stature being obliged to saunter about, and ofter failing to procure the means of sufficing the wants of

their families, was an evidence of the stupefied state of society on this subject.

The industrious female, who continued to sew steadily until she had sewed enough to remove the hue of health from her countenance, could not even then be free from the scathing influences of want.

A soporific satire of a would-be satirist presented nothing significative of good judgment or sense. It was sillily contrived, and would easily satiate a person of refinement. It represented the office of a seneschal as a sinceure, and the soirce or sociable over which he presided as being attended by supple slaves, who assisted the sinceurist to squander the surplusage of his master's larder.

It was quite a relief to turn to the salutatory oration of a young man endowed with spontaneity of thought and suavity of manners. He said that health was often sacrificed by the imprudent scholar; that a little learning sufficed one with a saturnine temperament; that good students were scarce; that some of those who were under the surveillance of professors and tutors contrived by some subtilty or solecism to escape censure. That the shibboleth of party was of but little force with the Southron or the Northener.

A small vocabulary, consisting chiefly of musical terms, gave the spelled pronunciation of every word except the following, viz.: soprano, staff, sentient, siren, sonata, sopranist, suasion, surmise, souvenir, spe-

cious, shaft, sculpture, storied, stereotype, and staccato.

A salmagundi or medley had in it an endless number of subjects. It narrated the adventures of a soi-disant traveler, who was known by a singular sobriquet, and stated that, while traveling in the suit of an embassador, he was much annoyed by the sirocco. The author also dilates upon sinecurisms, statics, a superstratum of serried rocks on the coast of Norway, a method of measuring the superficies of spheroid figures, the philosophy of the learned Stagirite, a theory of the influence of southerly winds on vessels going southward, and also giving a brief enumeration of the qualities of sumac.

In a work published by a careless printer, the following words were improperly spelled, viz.: sabot, sans, satyr, scathed, seine, senile, seniority, sierra, silhouette, simultaneous, simultaneously, sine qua non, sine die, slanting, slough (a mud-hole), sloven, soapsuds, socage, spaniel, sparse, specie, stanch

Also stanchion, statue, stevedore, stirrup. stiver, strategic, striped, suffragan, suicidally, synonym, synonymous, and Swedenborrian

T.

- TAB'LEAU, (tab'lo,) n. Fr. A striking and graphic representation—a picture.
- TAB'LEAUX VI'VÄNTS, (tab'lō-vē'väng,) Fr. Living pictures—a representation of some scene by a group of persons.
- TÄ'BLE D'HŌTE, (tä bl-dōt,) Fr. A common table for guests at a French hotel.
- TAC'TILE, (tak'til,) a. Susceptible of touch—that may be felt; as, tactile qualities.
- TA'EN, (tane.) The poetical contraction of taken.
- TAM-BÖUR-ÏNE', (tam-boor-een',) n. A small shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand.
- TAP'ES-TRY, n. Woven hangings of wool and silk.
- TAP-I-Ō'€A, (tap-e-ō'kah,) n. The popular name of the fecula obtained from the cassada plant,
- TAR'IFF, n. A list of duties to be paid on goods imported or exported.
- TAR-PAU'LIN, (tär-paw'lin,) n. A name given to hats covered with painted or tarred cloth—a piece of canvas covered with tar.
- TASK, n. Business imposed by another-burdensome employment.
- TAS'SEL, n. A pendent ornament attached to curtains, and ending in loose threads.
- TAUNT, (tanta) n. Bitter or sarcastic reproach—upbraiding words.
- TE DE'UM, n, L. A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy.
- TE'DI-OUS, (tē'de-us,) a. Wearisome-tiresome from continuance-slow.
- TE DI-UM, (tē'de-um,) n. Wearisomeness-irksomeness.
- TEL-EG'RA-PHY, n. The art of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.
- TEN'DER-LOIN, n. A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BÎRD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BQOK.—TÛNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—€ as K; € as J; \$ as Z; ČII as SH; TH as in THIS.

TEN'ET, n. Any principle, doctrine, or dogma which a person maintains as true.

TEN'URE, (ten'yur,) n. Holding—the particular manner of holding real estate.

TEP'ID, a. Lukewarm-moderately warm.

TER'GI-VER-SATE, (ter'je-ver-sate,) v. i. To practice evasion-to shift.

TERP-SICII-O-RÉ'AN, (terp-sik-o-rĕ'an,) a. Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TER'RA IN €OG'NI-TA, n. L. An unknown region.

TETE, (tate,) n. [Fr. head.] A kind of cap of false hair.

TĒTE'-A-TĒTE', (tāte'-a-tāte',) n. Fr. Head to head—private conversation.

TEXT'ILE, (tekst'il.) a. Woven or capable of being woven.

THER-A-PEÜTICS, n_* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

THRALL'DOM, (thrawl'dum,) n. Bondage-slavery-a state of servitude.

THREE-PENCE, (thrip'-ense,) n. A silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

THWART, (thwort,) v. t. To cross-to contravene-to frustrate or defeat.

TI-Ā'RA, (tŷ-ā'rah,) n. A kind of turban—the pope's triple crown.

TI€ DÖU-LÖU-REUX', n. Fr. A painful affection of a nerve, usually in the head.

TIGRINE, (tī'grin,) a. Like a tiger.

TINE TURE, (tinkt'yur,) n. An extract—a spiritnous solution—a tinge or shade of color.

TIN'Y, a. Very small-puny-little.

TO-KAY', n. A kind of wine, made of white grapes at Tokay, in Hungary.

TÖLL'-BOOTH, (tôle'-booth,) n. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll—a prison.

TO-MA'TO or TO-MA'TO, n. A plant and its fruit, the Lycopersicum Esculentum.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.→ NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK. TOP-O-GRAPHTE-AL, a. Pertaining to topography—descriptive of a TOP-O-GRAPHTE-AL, place.

TORT'ILE, (tort'il.) a. Twisted—coiled—wreathed. In botany, coiled like a rope.

TOR'TIOUS, (tor'shus,) a. Injurious. In law, implying injury for which the law gives damages.

TOR'TOISE, (tor'tis,) n. An animal of the order Testudinata, covered with a shell.

TORT-U-OSE', (tort-yu-ose',) a. Twisted-wreathed-winding.

TORT'U-OUS, (tort'yu-us,) a. Wreathed—twisted—winding; as, a tortuous train.

TORT'URE, (tort'yur,) n. Anguish of body or mind-extreme pain.

TO'TO CŒ'LO, (to'to-see'lo,) L. By the whole hemisphere—as opposite as possible.

TÖU-PEE', (too-pā',) n. An artificial lock of halr—a little tuft—a small Töu-PET', wig.

TOUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-le,) adv. Feelingly—in a manner to move the passions.

 $T\"{o}UR$, (toor,) n. A going round—a journey in a circuit; as, the tour of Europe.

TÖUR'IST, (toor'ist,) n. One who makes a tour, or performs a journey.

TOURN'A-MENT, (turn'a-ment,) n. A mock fight, in which quite a number of combatants are engaged.

TôuRN'I-QUET, (turn'e-ket,) n. A surgical instrument used to check hemorrhages.

TÖUR-NÜRE', n. Fr. Turn-contour.

TO'WARD, (to'ard,) prep. In the direction to-with respect to-nearly.

TRA'CHE-A, (tra'ke-a,) n. In anatomy, the windpipe.

TRACTILE, (trakt'il,) a. Ductile—capable of being drawn out in length.

TRĀDE'-WIND, n. A name given to winds in the torrid zone, which blow from the same quarter nearly the whole year. Their general direction on

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—E as K; G as J; S as Z CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- the north side of the equator is from N. E. to S. W. On the south side, from S. E. to N. W.
- TRA-Dl"TION, (tra-dish'un,) n. The delivery of opinions or practices from father to son.
- TRA-6E'DI-AN, (tra-jē'de-an,) n. An actor of tragedy—a writer of tragedy. TRĀNCE, (trans.) n. An ecstasy. In medicine, catalepsy.
- TRAN'QUIL, (trank'wil,) a. Calm-undisturbed-quiet-not agitated.
- 'TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ED, (trank'wil-îzd,) pp. Composed—quieted—calined.
- TRANS-AL'PINE, (trans-al'pin,) a. Lying beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, opposed to cisalpine.
- TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent,) a. Not lasting or durable—of short duration—momentary,
- TRANS-PĀR'ENT, a. Having the property of transmitting rays of light—pellucid.
- TRANS-PAR'ENT-LY, adv. So as to be seen through-clearly.
- TRA-PE'ZI-UM, n. A geometrical figure. In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.
- TRAV'ERSE, v. t. To cross—to survey—to wander over; as, to traverse the habitable globe.
- TRAV'ERS-ING, ppr. Passing over-thwarting-denying-crossing.
- TRAV'ES-TI-ED, (trav'es-tid,) pp. Disguised by dress-turned into ridicule.
- TRAV'ES-TY, n. A burlesque translation of a work—a parody.
- TRÉA'CLE, (trē'kl,) n. The sirup which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds—molasses.
- TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) n. A stock or store of money in reserve—wealth accumulated.
- TREAS'UR-ER, (trezh'ur-er,) n. One who has the care of a treasure or treasury.
- TRĒATISE, (treet'is,) n. A tract—a written composition on a particular subject.
- TREB'LE, (trib'l,) n. The highest of the four principal parts in music.
- FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- TREE'LY, (trib'le,) adv. In a threefold number or quantity; as, a good action trebly rewarded.
- TREP-I-DA'TION, n. An involuntary trembling-hurry-confused haste.
- TRIB UNE, (trib'yune,) n. In ancient Rome, a magistrate—in France, an elevated place in the chamber of deputies, from which speeches are made.
- TRIB'UTE, (trib'yute,) n. Money paid by one prince or nation to another —a personal contribution.
- TRI'O, n. Three united. In music, a composition in three parts; (frequently pronounced tris'o.)
- TRIP'O-LI, (trip'o-le,) n. An earthy substance, used in polishing stones and metals.
- TRI-SECT', v. t. To divide or cut into three equal parts.
- TRITON, n. In mythology, a fabled sea demi-god—a genus of Batrachian reptiles.
- TRI'UNE, (tri'yune,) a. Three in one.
- TROM'BONE, n. It. A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes.
- TRÖ'PHI-ED, (trö'fid.) a. Adorned with trophies.
- TRO'PHY, (tro'fe,) n. A memorial of conquest—something that is evidence of victory.
- TRÖU'BA-DÖUR, (troo'ba-door,) n. One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century.
- TRÖUB'LOUS, (trub'lus,) a. Agitated-tumultuous.
- TROUGH, (trawf,) n. A vessel hollow longitudinally—trough of the sea, the space between two high waves.
- TRUN'ČHEON, (trun'shun,) n. A baton, or military staff of command—a club.
- TRUN'DLE-BED, n. A bed that is moved on little wheels; called also a truckle-bed.
- TUR-MOIL', n. Tumult-disturbance-trouble-molestation by tumult.
- TYM'PAN-UM, n. The drum of the ear. In mechanics, a wheel placed round an axis.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The painful sensations one usually receives on visiting a lunatic asylum, are often partially dissipated by the grotesque appearance and desultory remarks of the unfortunate beings there assembled. A person who was deeply interested in improving the condition of the insane, gave a few details of a visit which he made to one of these establishments.

An individual who had written a work on therapeutics, and who had occasionally a transient gleam of reason, was sitting in a tranquil state of mind, preparing, as he stated, a tineture for the trachea and tympanum. It is reported that he was seized with a trepidation while adjusting a tourniquet, so that a surgeon could examine the trapezium, which had been displaced.

The tedious nature of the operation threw him into a kind of trance. He was found the next morning traversing the fields, and his friends were obliged to perform the sad task of taking him to the asylum.

One who had been the treasurer of a company, wore on his head a tarpaulin, calling it a tiara. He had three-pence in his hand, and considered it a vast sum or treasure, which would enable him to traverse the universe, thwart the purposes of tyrants, and deliver the people from the tedium and thralldom of servitude. Another, who said he was a troubadour, had what he called a tambourine and trombone. He wore on his head a textile fabrie, which he called a trophy, demanded tribute of those who came toward him, and said they would have a grand tableau behind the tapestry, when every body was tranquilized.

One who represented himself as a physician, had a composition which would relieve the torture of tic douloureux. It was made of the triturated shell of the tortoise, transparent treacle, juice of the tomato, tepid water, tokay, tapioca, and pulverized tripoli. A tenderloin was to be eaten immediately after taking it, and if the victim was a member of Congress, he must vote against the tariff, in order to escape the taunts of the democrats.

One person, apparently about forty years old, had been a great tourist. He had heard Te Deum sung at St. Peter's Church, in Rome; made a tour through the eastern part of Europe; dined at the table d'hôte of a French hotel in Constantinople; witnessed the tournament; been driven by the trade-winds, in a tiny vessel, through the turmoil of the troublous waves; was sometimes in the trough of the sea, then on billows mountain high.

The last unfortunate being we shall describe was a tragedian. He had a large tassel hanging from his head, a truncheon was in his hand, and while standing on something like a trundle-bed, was making a flaming

soliloquy, sometimes speaking quite touchingly, and then suddenly assuming a tigrine aspect. The following is a specimen:

That I have ta'en away this old man's daughter, is most true.—Off! to the toll-booth with the topographical engineer!—Why trisect the triton who comes trophied from the wars?—Gently, the travesty was travestied! 'twas trebly done!—Where is the tortious tribune, whose tactile touch no trio could appease?—Ah! down with telegraphy!—'Twas by no fault of ours, no tenet, the feeble tenure of his life was held.—Tradition does not tergiversate.—The tortile tortuous terpsichorean has gone to terra incognita.—Transalpine friends will meet.—But who sings treble here?

FOR ARTICULATION AND SPELLING.

When Λ jax strives some rock's vast weight to throw, The lines, too, labor, and the words move slow.

When a twister, a twisting, would twist him a twist, For twisting his twist, three twists he will twist; But if one of the twists of the twist doth untwist, The twist that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

W.

- U-BIQ'UI-TY, (yu-bik'we-te,) n. Existence in all places, or every where, at the same time—omnipresence.
- U-KASE', n. In Russia, a proclamation or order published, having the force of law.
- UI-TI-MĀ'TUM, n. In diplomacy, final propositions, the most favorable terms a negotiator can offer—any final proposition.
- UL"TRA, a. Beyond—extreme; as, ultra principles—one who advocates extreme measures.
- UL-TRA-MON'TANE, a. Ultramontane doctrines, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme views as to the Pope's supremacy.
- UL-TRA-MON'TA-NIST, n. One who holds to ultramontanism.
- UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS, (um-brā'jus,) a. Shading—forming a shade; as, umbrageous trees.
- UN-ÄL'IEN-A-BLE, (un-āl'yen-a-bl,) a. Not alienable—that may not be transferred.
- U-NA-NIM'I-TY, (yu-na-nim'e-te,) n. Agreement of a number of persons in opinion.
- U-NAN'I-MOUS, (yu-nan'e-mus,) a. Agreeing in opinion—being of one mind.
- UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE, (un-an'ser-a-bl.) a. Not capable of refutation; as, an unanswerable argument.
- UN-AP-PRE'CIA-BLE, (un-ap-pre'sha-bl,) a. Not appreciable.
- UN-AP-PRÉ/Clā-TED, (un-ap-pré'shā-ted.) a. Not properly estimated or valued.
- UN-ĀSK'ED, (un-āskt'.) a. Unsolicited—not asked; as, to bestow favors unasked.
- UN-AS-SO'CIA-TED, (un-as-so'sha-ted,) a. Not associated-not united.
- FÄTE, FÄR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK.—TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'' GER, VI'CIOUS.—E as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

U'NA VO'CE, L. With one voice-unanimously.

UN-CHAS-TIS'ED, (un-chas-tizd',) a. Not chastised—rot corrected—not punished.

UN-€LEAN'LI-NESS, (un-klen'le-ness,) n. Filthiness — wapt of clean-liness.

UN-€LEAN'LY, (un-klen'ly,) a. Foul-filthy-indecent-obscene.

UN-COME'LY, (un-kum'le,) a. Not comely—wanting grace; as, an uncomely person.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT, (un-kom'pla-zant,) a. Not complaisant—not courteous.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (un-kom'pla-zant-ly,) adv. Discourteously—uncivilly.

UN-EON'JU-GAL, (un-kon'ju-gal,) a. Not befitting a wife or husband.

UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (un-kon-she-en'shus,) a. Not conscientious—not regulated by conscience.

UN-COURT'E-OUS, (un-kurt'e-us,) a. Unpolite-uncivil-not complaisant.

UNET U-OUS, (unkt'yu-us,) a. Fat—greasy—having a resemblance to oil.

UN-DÄUNT'ED, a. Not daunted—not depressed by fear

UN-DER-NEATII', prep. Beneath—under.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (un-de-sīnd',) a. Not designed—not intended.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, (un-de-sine'ed-le,) adv. Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SIGN'ING, (un-de-sine'ing,) a. Upright—sincere—having no fraudulent purpose.

UN-EX-AM'PLED, (un-egz-am'pld,) a. Unprecedente—having no example or similar case.

UN'GUENT, (un'gwent) n. A soft composition, used as a topical remedy for sores, &c.—an ointment.

UN-HOUS'ED, (nn-honzd',) pp. Driven from a house—manting a house—homeless.

UN-IN-I"TIA-TED, (un-in-ish'ā-ted,) a. Not initiated.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, a. Not interested—having nothing >4 cake.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINA BURD—NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ING, a. Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind.

U-NIQUE', (yu-neek',) a. Unequaled-sole-single in its kind or excellence. U-NIV'O-EAL, a. Having only one meaning; opposed to equivocal.

UN-LIQ'UI-DĀ-TED, (un-lik'we-dā-ted,) a. Not liquidated-not settled.

UN-MASK'ED, (un-mäskt',) pp. Stripped of a mask-exposed to view.

UN-RI'VAL-ED, a. Having no rival or competitor-peerless-unequaled.

UN-STÄNCH'ED, (un-stäncht',) a. Not stanched-not stopped; as blood. UN-SUR-PASS'ED, (un-sur-past',) a. Not surpassed-not exceeded.

UN-VI"TIĀ-TED, (un-vish'ā-ted,) a. Not vitiated—not corrupted.

UN-VI"CIA-TED,

U'RA-NUS, (yu'ra-nus,) n. One of the primary planets. It has also been called Herschel, and Georgium Sidus.

U'SAGE, (yu'zaje,) n. Treatment-long-continued use-custom-practice.

THE LOUVRE IN PARIS.

No one who goes to Paris should fail of visiting the Louvre. Here are unique and unrivaled paintings, unsurpassed by no others throughout the world. are not only unexampled in regard to their finish and execution, but they have received the unanimous approbation of the amateurs of Christendom.

Though unasked, we will nevertheless assist the uninitiated visitor, if he will not consider it uncourteous and uncomplaisant on our part, in his stroll of observation through this unappreciable gallery.

On the left, as you enter, is the portrait of Napoleon,

who seems to possess a kind of ubiquity in the French mind. The unanimity of opinion throughout France in reference to this man is truly astonishing. Though he trampled upon the unalienable rights of the unhoused Frenchman; though he was unconscientious and unconjugal in his domestic relations; though unstanched blood saturated the soil of Europe; yet we find the prestige of greatness still clings to his name. No person of unvitiated taste will gaze long on the lineaments of one who is now in some measure unmasked before the world.

Underneath the portrait of the ultramontanist was placed, probably undesignedly, that of John Knox. The next piece, though uncomely and uncleanly in appearance, is not uninteresting as a work of art. The painter of the last-mentioned piece was an undesigning individual, and was unassociated with any one in business, owing to the large number of unliquidated claims against him.

If the visitor is uninterested so far, let him take a glance at the statue of the person who was favorable to ultramontane doctrines, and who sent the ultimatum of the government to the Emperor of Russia, after he had published his ukase—a document which remained unappreciated by the nations of Europe.

Umbrageous trees surround the undaunted and unchastised man, who claimed to have discovered the planet Uranus. And the usage he has met with in consequence of his audacity will be a salutary example to others.

V.

- VAC'CINE, (vak'sin,) a. Pertaining to cows—derived from cows; as, the vaccine disease, or cow-pox.
- VAL'ET, (val'et or val'iā,) n. A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.
- VAL'ET DE ČHĀM'BRE, (val'lā de shām'br,) Fr. A body-servant or personal attendant.
- VA-L\u00edSe', (va-lees',) n. A small leather sack or case, for containing the clothes of a travelor.
- VAL'U-ED, (val'yude,) pp. or a. Estimated at a certain rate-esteemed.
- VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) v. t. To conquer—to subdue in battle, as an enemy—to refute in argument.
- VAN'QUISH-ED, (vank'wisht,) pp. or a. Subdued—defeated—overcome in battle.
- VÄNT, v. i. To beast. [This is the more correct orthography. See Vaunt.] VA'RI-ED, (vā'rid.) vv. or a. Partially changed—altered.
- VA'RI-E-GATE, v. t. To diversify in external appearance—to mark with different colors.
- VA'RI-E-GA-TED, pp. or a. Diversified in colors or appearance.
- VA'RI-O-LOID, n. A name given to a particular variety of the small-pox.
- VAST, a. Being of great extent—spacious—large; as, the vast ocean, a vast abyss.
- VAST'LY, edv. To a great extent or degree; as, men differ vastly in their opinions.
- VAUDE'VILLE, (vöde'vil,) n. Fr. A play intermingled with light or comic songs.
- VÄUNT, v. i. To boast—to talk with vain ostentation. [This ought to be written Vant.]
- FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BURD.— NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN" GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; & as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

VAUNT'ING, ppr. Vainly boasting—estentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

VE'HI-CLE, (ve'he-kl;) n. That in which any thing may be carried-a carriage,

VE-LO'CE, (va-lo'chā,) It. In music, quick.

VE-LOC'I-PEDE. (ve-los'e-pede,) n. A small carriage for one person, propelled by striking the toes against the earth.

VE-LOC'I-TY, (ve-los'e-te,) n. Celerity-swiftness-rapidity.

VEN-DUE', n. Auction-a public sale of any thing to the highest bidder.

VEN'ER-Y, n. (from Venus.) Sexual intercourse.

VEN'I-SON, (ven'e-zn or ven'zn,) n. The flesh of the deer.

VEN'TURE, (vent'yur,) n. A hazard—an undertaking of chance or danger—contingency.

VEN'TURE-Sôme, (vent'yur-sum,) a. Bold—intrepid—daring; as, a venturesome man.

VE-RAC'l-TY, (ve-ras'e-te,) n. Habitual observance of truth; as, a man of veracity.

VER-BA'TIM, adv. L. Word for word-in the same words.

VER'DI-GRÏS, (vur'de-grees,) n. Disacetate of copper; in an impure state, used as a pigment.

VERD'URE, (verd'yur,) n. Green—freshness of vegetation; as, the verdure of spring.

VERG'ER, (verj'er,) n. He that carries the mace before the hishop—a pewopener.

VERS'A-TILE, (vers'a-til,) a. That may be turned round—changeable—unsteady.

VER'SUS, L. Against; as, John Doe versus Richard Roe.

VEST'URE, (vest'yur,) n. A garment—dress—garments in general—vestment. VET-TU'RÄ, n. An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

VET-TU-RI'NO, n. In Italy, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, FREV.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WQLF, BQQK.

VI'A, n. L. A way; via New Haven, by the way of New Haven.

VI'BRA-TILE, (vi'bra-til,) a, Adapted to or used in vibratory motion.

VICE'ROY, n. The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules with regal authority.

VI'DE, L. See.

VI'CE VER'SA, L. The terms or the case being reversed.

VIC'IN-AGE, (vis'in-aje,) n. Neighborhood—the place adjoining or near.

VI-CIN'1-TY, (ve-sin'e-te,) n. Nearness in place-neighborhood.

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, (ve-sis'se-tude,) n. Regular change or succession of one thing to another.

VI-DEL'I-CET, adv. To wit-namely. An abbreviation for this word is viz.

VI ET ÄR'MIS, L. In law, with force and arms; words expressive of a trespass.

VIG-NETTE' (vin-yet',) n. A name given to small engraved embellishments, with which books and bank-notes are ornamented.

VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, a. Punitory—Inflicting punishment—tending to vindicate.

VI'NOUS, a. Having the qualities of wine—pertaining to wine; as, a vinous
flavor.

VI-O-LON-CEL'LO, (ve-o-lon-chel'lo or ve-o-lon-sel'lo,) n. It. Λ stringed instrument of music.

VI-O-LÔ'NE, (ve-o-lô'ne,) n. A large base violin, whose strings lie an octave below the violoncello.

VI'RH.E, (vī'ril,) a. Pertaining to man—not puerile or feminine; as, virile vigor.

ViR'TUE, (vurt'yu,) n. Strength-moral goodness-excellence.

ViR-TU-O'SO, n. It. A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music.

VI'RUS, n. Contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c .- polson.

VIS ARD, (viz'ard,) n. A mask.

VIS'-A-VIS', (viz'a-ve',) n. [Fr. opposite, face to face.] A carriage.

VIS'CID, (vis'sid,) a. Glutinous-sticky-not readily separating-tenacious.

TONE, BUILL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

VÎ-SE', Fr. Literally, seen—an indorsement made by the police officers in large towns of France on the back of a passport.

VIS'OR, (viz'or,) n. A perforated part of a helmet—a mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VI"TtÄTE, (vish'āte,) v. t. To injure the qualities of a thing—to render defective.

VI'TIĀ-TED, (vish'ā-ted,) pp. or a. Depraved—rendered impure and defective

VI"TIĀ-TING, (vish'ā-ting,) ppr. Depraving—rendering of no validity—corrupting.

VI"TI-Ā'TION, (vish-e-ā'shun,) n. The act of vitiating—corruption—depravation.

VIT'RI-OL, n. A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.

VI-TU-PER-A'TION, n. Btame-censure.

VI-VA'CE, (ve-va'che,) In music, brisk and lively.

VI'VAT RES-PUB'LI-€A, (rēz-pub'le-ka,) L. Long live the republic.

VI'VA VO'CE, L. By word of mouth; as, to vote viva voce.

VIVE, (veev',) Fr. Long live-success to. Vive le roi, long live the king.

VIZ'IER, (viz'yer,) n. A councilor of state in the Turkish empire.

VO-LEE', (vo-la',) n. [Fr. a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VOL'TI, (vol'te,) It. In music, turn over.

VOL'TI-GEUR, (vol'te-zhur,) n. A light-horseman or dragoon.

VOL'TI SŪ'BI-TO, (vol'te sū'be-to,) It. Turn over quickly.

VOL'UME, (vol'yum,) n. Primarily, a roll. In music, the compass of a voice from grave to acute—a book.

VO LUP'TV-A-RY, (vo-lupt'yu-a-ry,) n. A man addicted to luxury and sensual pleasures.

VO-I,UP'TŲ-OUS, (vo-lupt'yu-ous,) a. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

VO-MYTO, (vo-me'to,) n. Sp. The yellow-fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARÎNE, BIRD.— NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK. VO-RAC'I-TY, (vo-ras'e-te,) n. Voraciousness—greediness of appetite.
VOY'A-GEUR', (vwä'yä-zhur.) n. Fr. A traveler—the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies in transporting goods.
VUL'PINE, (vul'pin.) a. Pertaining to the fox—crafty—cunning—artf...L
VUL'TURE, (vult'yur.) n. An accipitrine bird of the genus Vultur.

THE LOUVRE, CONTINUED.

The virtuoso, with his valet or valet de chambre carrying a valise, a violoncello, and a visard or visor, appears as though he had been afflicted with the varioloid. He was probably too venturesome, and neglected to procure vaccine matter, which possesses much virtue, and is valued as a preventive of the above disease.

Vast and varied were the attainments of the noble viceroy, whose veracity was unquestioned, and who repelled the vituperation of a vitiated voluptuary, who considered himself vastly superior to the rest of mankind

He was accustomed to vaunt of his own valor, but his voluptuousness, and other vitiating habits, the lack of virile vigor, and his partiality to vinous flavors, all tended to give him a variegated complexion, but, of course, would not enable him to vanquish his foes.

In the vicinage or vicinity of the viceroy, the visitor will observe the statue of a Turkish vizier: a volume of laws is under his arm, and a singular vesture or drapery is thrown around him. It is said that he used to travel with great velocity in a vehicle which resembled a velocipede, and that his death was caused by the introduction of a virulent virus into his system.

In a beautiful landscape, the Italian will readily recognize the vetturino and vettura, and also the green verdure of his native country.

Then follows the gigantic voltigeur, who, after much vaunting, was vanquished by his enemy. And also the versatile voyageur, who, after many vicissitudes, died of the vomito in the city of Mexico.

Will the reader pronounce the following words, viz., variegate, vaudeville, vendue, veloce, venture, verbatim, verdigris, verger, vibratile, vide, videlicet, vignette, vindicatory, violone, vis-à-vis, viscid, vise, vitiate, vitiation, vitriol, vivace, viva voce, vive, vulpine, and vulture?

W.

- WAFT, v. t. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium—to buoy—to convey
- WÄFT'ED, pp. Conveyed or borne through air or water.
- WAFT'ING, ppr. Borne through a buoyant medium.
- WAL'NUT, (wol'nut,) n. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Juglans.
- WAS'SAIL, (wes'sil.) n. A kind of liquor formerly used by English goodfellows.
- WA'TER-CEM'ENT, n. A cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens under water.
- WEIR, (weer,) n. A dam in a river—a fence of stakes set in a stream for taking fish.
- WIND'PIPE, n. The passage for the breath to and from the lungs.
- WIND'RÔW, (win'rō,) n. A row of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.
- WIN'TER SOL'STICE, (sol'stis.) The solstice of the winter, which takes
 place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.
- WISE'A-CRE, (wize'ā-ker.) n. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom—a simpleton—a dunce.
- WITHE, (with,) n. A willow twig—a band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.
- WOM'EN, (wim'en,) n. Pl. of woman.
- WOUND, (wound or woond,) n. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal-injury-hurt.
- WRATH, (räth,) n. Violent anger-indignation.
- WRES'TLE, (res'l,) v. i. To strive—to struggle—to contend.
- FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
 NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÜNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"
 GER, VI"CIOUS.—€ as K; € as J; S as Z; ČII as SII; ∓H as in TRIS.

N.

XANTHINE, (zan'thin,) n. The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.
XÉBEC, (zë'bek,) n. A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sen.

XE-RO'TES, (ze-rô'tēz,) n. A dry habit or disposition.

XIPH'I-AS, (zif'e-as,) n. The sword-fish—a comet shaped like a sword-fish.

Xf-LO-GRAPH'IC, (zI-lo-graf'ik,) a. Belonging to xylography, or wood engraving.

XŶ-LOG'RA-PHY, (zî-log'ra-fe,) n. Wood engraving—the act or art of cutting figures in wood.

V.

YACHT, (yot,) n. A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for parties of pleasure or as a vessel of state.

YACHT'ING, (yot'ing,) n. Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

Y-CLEP'ED, (e-klept',) pp. Called—named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.

YEA, (yê or yā,) adv. Yes-a word that expresses affirmation or assent.

YEAR'LING, (yeer'ling) n. A young beast one year old.

YES'TER-DAY, n. The day last past.

YONK'ER, (yunk'er,) n. A young fellow.

7.

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, n. That part of natural history which treats of animals.

ZO'O-PHTTE, n. A general term, applied to polyps.

ZO-OT'O-MY, n. The anatomy of all animals.

ZYG-O-MAT'I€, (zig-o-mat'ik,) a. Pertaining to a bone of the head.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.— NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WQLF, BQQK.

YACHTING.

An English gentleman who was the owner of a beautiful yacht, took great pleasure in being wafted over the blue waves, accompanied by chosen friends possessing similar tastes for aquatic amusements.

About the commencement of the winter solstice, he embarked in his favorite vessel, on a voyage to the Mediterranean. An individual who belonged to the party, and who was no wiseacre, was passionately fond of xylography and xylographic designs.

Another gentleman was quite partial to zootomy, the examination of zoophytes, zoology, and zoological books. As they were wafting on in their course, one of the party caught a xiphias or sword-fish, and after making a wound in its side, took out its windpipe for the purpose of making some experiments.

The winds blew as though they were in great wrath, and seemed to wrestle with the billows over which their vessel continued to waft. On their return from the Mediterranean, while a party in the eabin were enjoying their walnuts and wassail, they passed a xebec, which had withes about the masts that appeared to be colored by xanthine or some other substance.

After an absence of about three months' duration,

they arrived in their native land, safe from the perils of the sea.

The following words are omitted in the above exercise, viz., water-cement, weir, windrow, women, xerotes, ycleped, yea, yearling, yesterday, yonker, and zygomatic.

Uses of Iron.

Iron vessels cross the ocean. Iron engines give them motion; Iron needles northward veering, Iron tillers vessels steering; Iron pipe our gas delivers, Iron bridges span our rivers; Iron pens are used for writing, Iron ink our thoughts inditing; Iron stoves for cooking victuals. Iron ovens, pots, and kettles; Iron horses draw our loads. Iron rails compose our roads; Iron anchors hold in sands, Iron bolts, and rods, and bands; Iron houses, iron walls, Iron cannon, iron balls; Iron axes, knives, and chains, Iron augurs, saws, and planes; Iron lightning-rods on spires, Iron telegraphic wires; Iron hammers, nails, and screws-Iron every thing we use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pages which follow may be made the bases of many interesting and instructive lessons. The "suggestive questions" which follow each of the subjects, will give some idea of the manner in which they may be treated. In all cases, the more prominent and difficult words should constitute exercises in spelling.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

CLEARED.

Ships-Rufus Choate, Rich., Havre, Hallet & Carman; Lydia, Nichols, Gibraltar for orders, H. Benner; Senator, Walsh, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; J. H. Ryerson, Latham, London, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks—Harriet Cann, (Br.,) Chipman, Gloucester, Edmiston Bros.; North America, (Bremen,) Friedrichs, Bremen, Henry Koop; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Roop; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co. Brigs—Santuree, (Span.) Lopez, St. Jago de Cuba, J. W. & L. Escoriaza; Jordan, (Br.,) Robson, Londonderry, Craig & Nicol. Schooners—J. Lawrence, Botsford, Port Louis, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Port-au-Prince, A. Smithers & Co.; H. Putnam, (Br.,) Robbins, Barbadoes, D. Starr; Youth, Wyman, Cardenas, T. Middleton.

Steamer-Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Ocean Queen, (U. S. transport,) Seabury, Port Royal Nov. 27, at 1.30 p. m., to C. Vanderbilt. Has five hospital nurses on board.

Ship D. L. Choate, (of Boston,) Currier, Dublin, Oct. 3, in ballast, to D. L. Choate. Was up to George's Banks, Nov. 3; experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the time since. Nov. 17, lat. 3144, lon. 6751, spoke brig Wm. Larabee, from Portland, for Havana, 4 days out.

Bark Lyngoer, (Nor.,) Hendricksen, Bristol, 40 days, in ballast to order. Nov. 22, lat. 40 53, lon. 66 58, saw a fore-and-aft sehr. painted black; all spars and rigging standing; and mainsail set,

which was blown into ribbons: saw no one on board.

Ship Canvass Back, Clarke, Canton, July 20, Angier, Aug. 26, teas, &c., to Wilmerding & Co. Oct. 26, lat. 235, S., lon. 32 15, spoke ship Thos. Harward (of Bath.) from London for Rio Janeiro; Nov. 1s, lat. 27 43, lon. 71; spoke bark Kate Lincoln, from Matanzas for Turk's Island; 21st, lat. 34 50, lon. 73, spoke brig G. Arnas, frem Boston for Cardenas, and bark Lapwing (of Baltimore, Keily, 35 days from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; 26th, lat. 35 01, lon. 73, near the Gulf Stream, exchanged signals with ship Flora McDonald.

Ship Roger A. Heirn, Stewart, Liverpoot, Oet. 30, mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy weather; was 14 days W. of the Banks. Nov. 16, 1st, lat. 44, lon. 40, fell in with the brig Lucy (Fr., of Bordeaux.) from Sierra Leone for Marseilles, with loss of rudder, boats and bulwarks, and four feet of water in the hold took off the captain, mate, and six men; there being a heavy sea

on, they saved nothing but what they stood in.

Brig North Point, Smith, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9, in ballast to S. & C. S. Johnson. Oct. 26, in a tornado, lost foretopsail and mainsail blowing all the rest of the sail sets to pieces, and sustained other damage; 27th, bore away for St. Thomas to proenre sails and running rigging, but could not reach there on account of the westerly winds prevailing; Nov. 13, lat. 28 16, lon. 62 34, blew to pieces the remaining topsail; 16th, lat. 33 21, lon. 61, lost mainsail from the second reef to the gaff; blew two jibs and foretopmast staysail to pieces; since passing lat. 28, have had very severe gales and bad weather; was driven as far east as George's Shoal; 23d, lat. 34 03, lon. 67, boarded brig J. West, (of Bangor,) Hordison, from Machias for Jaemel, 4 days out, who very kindly supplied us with canvass, twine, oil, &c. Nov. 25, lat. 28, lon. 68 44, spoke brig Margaret, of Yarmouth, N. S.; 27th, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 09, exchanged signals with bark D. Godfrey (of Boston,) Hall, for West Coast of Africa.

Brig St. Agnes. (Br., of Halifax.) Mills, Cardenas 21 days, molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, and on Nov. 16, sprung a leak, and compelled to throw overboard deek load and stove a number of hhds. in the hold in

order to lighten her.

Brig Harriet Dobing, (Br., of Hartlepool,) Boreing, Bordeaux, 60 days, in ballast to order. No date, off Nantucket, boarded the wreek of schr. Congress (of Searsport, Me.,) waterlogged, and

ubandoned.

Ship Henry Harbeck, True, Calentta, Aug. 12, Sand Heads 15th, with saltpetre, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Has been ten days on the coast, with heavy N. E. gales and ealms. Oct. 19, lat. 34 20 S., lon. 16 27 E., signalized ship Southern Eagle, (of Boston,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 65 days out; 4th inst., lat. 27 53, lon. 66 51, spoke Br. brig B. Smith, from Bermula for Turks Islands.

Ship Shakspeare, (Brem.) Fechter, Bremen, 50 days, in ballast, to

C. Luling. Put in for repairs.

Bark St. Bernhard, (Brem.) Deitjen, Havre, 31 days, in ballast, to C. Luling. Nov. 24, lat. 46, lon. 20 25, spoke ship Europa, of and from Bremen for New York.

Bark Melody, (Br., of Guernsey,) Laine, Rio Janeiro, 53 days, with coffee, to Aymar & Co. 14th inst., off Hatteras, passed a

fleet of U.S. gun-boats bound S.

Bark Fleetwing, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Tucker, Ceras, Brazil; Nov. 17, with coffee, to Green & Curry.

VIA QUARANTINE.

Ship Washington Irving, Gorham, Liverpool, 9th ult.

TELEGRAPHED.

Brig Sea Bird, from Philadelphia. Signals for 1 bark and 3 brigs. The telegraph reports a bark gone to the north shore.

SAILED.

17th—Steamship Columbia, Havana; ships J. L. Hale, San Francisco; Thornton, Liverpool; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Autwerp; Br. barks, Charlotte, Falmouth; Margaret, Gloucester; Columbine, and Englishman, Queenstown; Gulilem, London; Golden Eagle, Cork; Prus. bark Heros, do.; brigs Gczusters, (Swc.,) Amsterdam; Lucy Heywood, Cadiz; Albert, (Br.,) Gadaloupe; Charles, Gonaives; Spartan, (Br.,) Matanzas; S. Peters, Remedios; schrs. Kate Field, Constantinople; Golden Fleece, Savannala-Mer; Hound, (Br.,) Bermuda; W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Wind at sunset, W. S. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Ina Russell, before reported ashore at Brigantine Beach, has been hove off, and lies 10 miles off shore with a fixed light. A

steam-tug has been sent to tow her up to this city.

Ship Zingara, Newbegin, left Hong Kong, Sept. 12, for Shanghai, and at noon of the same day had a light breeze from the northward, with fine weather; at 3 P. M., got struck by a heavy squall, splitting fore and mizen topgallant sails and main sails; at 4 P. M., increasing gale, double reefed the topsails, furled the jib and crossjack, Pedre Banco bearing east, six miles; at 5 P. M., barometer falling rapidly, and the wind still increasing, with heavy rainy squalls, when in the act of close reefing the topsails all three topsails and the foresail blew to pieces, also the inner jib; 6 P. M., bent another main topsail, and hove the ship to under a close reefed main topsail, heading to the S. E.; at 8 P. M., blowing a tremend-

ous heavy gale with a very heavy sea running, barometer 29 62; at 10 P. M., the wind shifted suddenly to the S. E., ship laboring and straining heavily; at midnight shipped a very heavy sea, which carried away starboard quarter boat and shifted the cargo, causing the ship to heave about five streaks of a list to starboard; at daylight Lema in sight, about two miles distant, were ship and made sail in order to get the ship off a lee shore; at 8 A. M., weather more moderate with thick fog and rain, wind S. S. E., and finding the ship drifting in shore bore up for Hong Kong, to repair damages; lost a great quantity of running rigging during the gale. The Z., arrived at Hong Kong, Sept. 14, and remained there Oct. 14.

Bark Villafranca, Hill, at Boston from Palermo, reports 5th inst., lat. 28-29, lon. 69, raw the wreek of a schr. with mainmast gone, full of water and abandoned; painted black with yellow stripes.

Brig Angeline Avery, from Boston for Martinique, with box

shooks, went ashore at 2 A. M; 4th inst., on Nieholas Shoal Reef,

about 29 miles W. of Spagua, and bilged.

Schr. El Dorado, Hopkins, of Provincetown, from New York for Boston, got ashore on Wood End, Cape Cod, in the heavy blow of 16th inst., but came off next day and probably put into Provincetown.

Guernsey, Nov. 30.—American schr. Marshall, Nelson, from New York for Havre, with wheat and flour, is stranded W. of this

island, and is under water.

HOLYHEAD, Nov. 28.—The Hamilton Gray, Young, from Liverpool for New York, has put in here with sails split.

WHALEMEN.

Arr. at St. Helena, Sept. 9, bark Washington, Babcock, S. H .took provisions and sld. again; 10th, Mattapoisett, Gifford, W. P. -took an so bbl. sp. wh. off the port and sld.

Arr. at Anjier, Sept. 26, J. H. Duvall, Tribble, of Provincetown,

on a cruise.

The first officer (Mr. Fisher.) of bark Stephania, Witherell, reports her at sea, Aug. 23, lat. 34 55 S., lon. 155 57 E., with 225 sp. 575 wh.—200 since leaving Monganui.
Spoken—Nov. 14, lat. 17 20 S., lon. 34 20, bark Mary Thompson,

(late Woodward,) from Pernambueo, on a cruise.

SPOKEN, ETC.

Ship Polynesia, Morse, hence Aug. 30, for San Francisco, Oct. 11, lat. 14 S., lon. 29.

Ship Highlander, Sherman, from Calentta for London, Sept. 29,

lat. 27 S., Ion. 52 E.

Suggestive Questions. — Where is St. Helena? What is Sperm Oil? Where is Angier? What meant by "on a cruise?" Point out upon the map about where the Bark Mary Thompson, was spoken!

Ship Essex, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Oct. 25, lat. 41 49, lon.

Ship Seaflower, Taylor, from Greenoek, Sept. 7, for Hong King, Oct. 13, lat. 6 N., lon. 24 W.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANIWERP, Nov. 28.—Sld. Garnet, Bradford, N. York.

ALEXANDRIA, E., Nov. 12.—Arr. N. Stetson, Phinney, Cardiff. In port 17th, Waredale, Corning, for England, ldg.; Rolling Wave, Collins, and N. Stetson, Phinney, for Falmouth, E., do.; Forest Belle, Pereival, and Hannah Secor, Brooks, for Marseilles, do.

ALGOA BAY, C. G. H., Sept. 22.—Arr. Art Union, Tibbetts, Bos-

ton, (and sld. Oet. 1, for Calentta.)

Anov, Sept. 25.—Arr. bark Kale Hastings, Kingman, New-chwang. Sld. Sept. 27, the Miletus, McDonald, N. York.

BRISTOL, Nov. 2.—Arr. John Henry Carver, Odessa, via. Falmouth; St. Helena, Springer, St. John, N. B.

Sld. from the Pill. 28th, Senator, Harden, Coquimbo.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 23.—Sld. John Howe, Kelton, California; 26th, S. W. Pike, Lovell, N. York.
BARCELONA, Nov. 22.—Sld. Conqueror, Boutelle, Gibraltar.

BATAVIA, Sept. 28.—Arr. Wild Rover, Crowell, Melbourne.

In port Oct, 13, bark Philomela, Ellms, for Sourabava, to load for Persian Gulf and back for 25,000 florins.

BANGKOK, Sept. 28.—In port ship Herbert, Croeker, for Hong

Kong.

Cardiff, Nov. 27.—Arr. Missouri, Calhoun, Gloucester. Sld. 28th, Clara L. Preble, Maxwell, St. Paul de Loando; Jenny Lind, Larrabee, Genoa.

Constantinople, Nov. 16.—Arr. D. B. Sexton, Renter, Venico

and sld. for (Galatz.)

Dublin, Nov. 26.—Arr. Ocean Wave, Winslow, N. York. FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.—Arr. Cora, Plum, N. York.

FOOCHOW, Oct. 12.—In port ships Harriet and Jessie, Deshon, or Shanghae.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Bosron, Dec. 17.—Br. steamship Europa, Anderson, Liverpool, via Queenstown and Halifax, arr. up at 4 P. M.; ship John L. Dimmock, Harwood, N. York; bark Villafranca, Hill, Palermo; brigs Celestina, Fickett, Elizabethport: Emily, Smith, Rondout; schrs. John H. Allen, Ketchum; J. V. Wellington, Chirman, and George Byron, Lowell, Philadelphia; Francis Newton, Ludlun; Castilian, Belatty; Lamartine, Grant; Orion, Hunt, and Vandalia, Small, Elizabethport; Telegraphed bark Ionic, from Matanzas; schr. Hanger, from Miragone, Signal for a bark from sehr. Hanover, from Miragoane. Signal for a bark.

18th—Arr. (by tel.,) ship Undaunted, N. York; barks Surinam, Surinam; Wyman, do.; John Gilpin, Loanda; Robt. Pennell, hence for Fayal, put back leaking; brigs Orlando, Port-au-Prince

Rockingham, Miragoane; Eagle, St. Martins; H. G. Berry, Cette;

schrs. Hanover and Fearless, Miragoane.

BOOTHBAY, Dec. 13.—Arr. bark Harriet, Brown, Belfast for Matanzas; brigs N. Stowers, Stowers, Bangor for Port Royal; J. W. Woodruff, Robinson, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia.

Eastport, Dec. 4.—Arr. selir. Amy Wooster, Wooster, Philadel-

phia, (and cld. for St. John, N. B.) Cld. 9th, ship Tara, Jameson.

(hom St. John, N. B.,) Liverpool.

Ellswortn, Dec. 9.—Arr. schr. Superior, Moore, N. York.
Cld. 7th, brig Baltic, Hooper, Matanzas.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 17 .- Arr. sehr. Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia. Sld. schrs. Richard Borden, Arnold, and Cornelia,

Mackey, Elizabethport.
New Bedford, Dec. 16.—Sld. schr. Wm. H. Howe, Harris, Philadelphia. Cld. 17th, bark (late ship) Omega (of Sydney, N.

S. W., late of Fairhaven, Grueber, Melbourne. Newrort, Dec. 16.—Arr. schrs. Benjamin S. Wright, Brown, and Leading Breeze, Freeman, Boston for Tangier Sound, Va.; Wm. H. Rowe, Harris, N. Bedford for Philadelphia; S. Nelson Hall, Paddock, Elizabethport for Somerset.

New London, Dec. 16.—Arr. brig Eugene A. Reed, Crane, Turks Island for Hartford; schr. Charles Carroll, Pratt, Phila-

delphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Arr. brig Mary Means, Wilson, New York; schrs. R. P. King, Leeds, and Fly, Cheesman, New York; J. S. Lane, Seward, N. Haven; H. A. Weeks, Godfrey; Eagle, Newell; Monteven, Falkinburg, N. York; Wm. Loper, Robinson, East Greenwich; Excelsior, Riley; R. H. Shannon, Marts; Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Boston; Jas. House, Sprague, Baltimore; Ino Crowell, Providence; Mary Ella, Talpey, Portsmouth.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.—Arr. steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, New York. Arr. 14th, brig R. S. Hassell, Hassell, Cardenas. Cld.

16th, Br. ship Iona, Glasgow.

Portsmouth, Dec. 15.—Arr. sehr. Peru, Thorndike, N. York. Provincetown, Dec. 17.—in port brig Emma, from Philadelphia for Boston, and six selis.

Suggestive Questions on the Preceding.—What is a Marine Journal? What is the object of reporting all the particulars as given in such a Journal? Where is Havre? Gibraltar? What is the difference between a bark and a ship? What is the difference between a schooner and a brig? What the meaning of U. S. transport? Where is Canton and what would a ship be likely to bring as freight from Canton? Where are Georges' Banks? Where is Rio Janerio, and what may our vessels procure there as freight? What meant by phrase "in ballast?" What meant by phrase "in ballast to order?" What meant by "exchanged signals?" What meant by "cleared?" What meant by Via Quarantine? What is the difference between a "foreign" clearance and a "coastwise" clearance? Point out upon the map, about the course of a ship from Boston to San Francisco. From New York to Canton. From New Orleans to Liverpool.

(Carefully reported for the N. Y. Tribune.)

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1861.

ASHES-The demand is fair and the market steady at \$5 561

for Pots, and \$5 50 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is without essential change to-day, the foreign news having no perceptible effect upon prices; the sales embrace about 900 bales; we quote at 37c. for Middling Uplands.

COFFEE-There has been rather more inquiry for Rio, and prices are again higher and very firm; the advance is about 1c.; sales of 1,600 bags at 18te. for good fair quality. Other kinds are quiet, and mostly held out of the market. Quotations are merely

neminal.

COAL-The demand for domestic has been quite active, and prices are firm at \$4 @ \$5 \$7 ton from yard. The receipts have been liberal for the season. In foreign, the following sales have been effected: 140 tons Gas Cannel at \$6 38 @ \$6 50; 218 tons Liverpool Steam and 200 tons Liverpool Cannel on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL-The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is less active, and the market is 5c. # bbl. lower, with only a limited demand at the concession. The large arrivals, the difficulty of disposing of exchange, and the withdrawal of British orders, cause much depression; the sales include 9,300 bbls. at \$5 30 @ \$5 45 for superfine State and Western; \$5 65 @ 5 70 for extra State; \$5 75 @ \$5 85 for faney do.; \$5 75 @ 5 85 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5 90 @ \$6 for extra Round Hoop Ohio, and \$6 @ \$6 50 for trade brands do. Canadian flour is more plenty, and is dull and lower; the sales are 350 bbls, at \$5 35 @ \$5 45 for superfine, and \$5 65 @ \$\$6 50 for extras. Southern flour is quiet and easier; sales of 970 bbls. at \$5.70 @ \$6.20 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6.50 @ \$7.20 for trade brands. Ryo Flour is steady, and in limited request; sales of 150 bbls. at \$3 15 @ \$4 40 for superfine and extra. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at \$1 70 @ \$2 \$ 100th, the latter rate for choice. Corn Meal is in limited request, but is steady, with moderate sales of Jersey at \$3 10, and Brandywine at \$3 30.

FRUIT-There has been a very fair demand for Raisins within the last few days, and prices are steady; sales of 5,000 pkgs. Malaga at \$3 40 @ \$3 45 for Layers, and \$3 25 for Bunch; other kinds are quiet; sales at auction of 400 boxes Palermo Lemons at

\$2 60 @ \$4.

FISIT-Dry Cod are in little supply, and are firm at \$-@\$3 75, as to quality. Mackerel are in better supply, and are less active; prices therefore are not quite so firm. Pickled Herring are quiet. Smoked Herring are less active, but rather firmer at 21 @ 23c. for Scaled, and 12 @ 13e. for No. 1. GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active and 1 @ 2c. \$\mathbb{Q}\$ bush.

lower, owing to the rapid advance in freights and the difficulty in selling exchange; the sales include 18,700 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 23 @ \$1 27; 36,400 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1 29 @ \$1 31; 2,300 bush. Canada Club at \$1 32; 19,300 bush. Amber lowa and Green Bay at \$1 83 @ \$1 35, the latter rate for very handsome Green Bay; 25,800 bush. Red Western at \$1 38 @ \$1 41; 5,700 bush. Amber State at \$1 40; 12,200 bush. Amber Western at \$1 42; 4,600 bush. White Ohio and Indiana at \$1 47, and 3,100 White Michigan at \$1 50. Barley is quiet but steady; sales of 3,200 bush, at 70 @ 77e, for Canada East, and 77e, for good State. Barley Malt is inactive at 80 @ 90c. Oats are in fair supply and lower; sales of some 18,600 bush, at 42 @ 43c. for Accomac County, Va., being the first arrival from the reclaimed territory; 43 @ 43 tc. for Western and Canadian, and 43 to 44c. for State. Rye is in limited demand and lower; sales of 3,700 bush. Jersey at 82 @ 83c. afloat. Corn is 1 @ 2c. & bush. lower, with a moderate inquiry mainly confined to that in store; sales of 116,000 bush, at 66c. for Eastern Mixed; 66 @ 67c. for shipping do., and 67c. for old Yellow Virginia weevily.
HIDES—The market continues quiet, and we notice no mate-

rial alteration in prices; we quote Buenos Ayres at 22 @ 23e.; Rio Grande at 21 @ 214c.; and Oronoco at 20 @ 204c. The stock on

hand is 292,000, against 163,000 same time last year.

HOPS-The market is rather quiet, the demand being confined chiefly to the wants of brewers since the receipt of the startling European news; sales of 100 bales new at 16 @ 22c. for ordinary to

prime quality.

IRON-Scotch pig has been in lively demand at \$20 50 @ \$22, cash, ex ship, and from yard, but at the close most holders are indifferent sellers, unless at a material advance. American Pig has also been in good request at \$18 50 @ 20, cash, now held higher. English Sheet is searce, and firm at 4 @ 6c. for singles, doubles and triples, cash.

LEAD-The market is less active, but the supply of all kinds is light, and prices are firm at \$7 for Spanish and German; small sales of Galena at \$7 25. Bar is inactive at 7c., but Sheet and

Pipe are in fair request at Sc., cash.

LEATHER—The market is quiet, though Hemlock Sole has been in a shade better request. We quote Oak Sole, light to heavy, at 26 @ 28c.; Middle do., 27 @ 30c. Hemlock Sole light; Reavy and Middle, 171 @ 22e.

MOLASSES-The market is quiet and we have no important sales to advise. Prices are maintained.

NAVAL STORES have lapsed into a quiet state, and we have but to note sales of 50bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at \$1 40, cash. has advanced to \$10 for Wilmington.

OILS--Linseed is in moderate request, and prices are quite unsettled · sales from Crushers' hands at 81 @ 83c. in casks, and 84 @

86e. in bbl. Other kinds are quiet, but firm.

OIL-CAKE is in fair demand, but the transactions are limited on account of the small stock. The only sales that we can get intelligence from are 25 tons State in bags at \$16, eash.

OATMEAL continues in moderate request at previous rates; sales of 300 bags State for home use at \$1 60 (4 \$1 65) 100 b.

PROVISIONS-Pork is in fair demand and the market is steady; sales of 1,150 bbls. at \$12 37 @ \$12 75 for Mees, \$3 374 @ \$9 for Prime, and \$13 @ \$14 for Prime Mess-the latter for city. Beef is in fair request and is firm; sales of 266 bbls, at \$11 50 @ \$12 for Plain Mess, and \$13 50 @ \$14 for Extra. Beef Hams are steady and in moderate demand; sales of 150 bbls, at \$14 75 @ 15. Bacon is in fair request and prices are steady; sales of 770 bbl. at 64 (2) 74c. for Western, and 7 @ Sc. for City, part to arrive. Dressed are plenty and in good demand at 4% (@ 4%c, for Western, and 4% (@ 4%c, for City Dressed. Lard was dull and heavy early in the day, but subsequently a better inquiry prevailed and the market closed firmer for lots on the spot; sales of 900 bbls. and tes. at & @ ble. Butter is in fair demand and is firm at 16 @ 18c, for fair to good State; 18 @ 22c. fer good to prime do.; 15 @ 17c. for Western Reserve Ohio: 124 @ 15c. for Middle and Southern do.; and 15 @ 16c. for Roll. Cheese is fairly active at 7 @ Sc. for State, and 6 @ 63c. for Ohio.

RICE-There has been a fair demand for India, and the market is from \(\frac{1}{6}\) (\(\phi\) \(\frac{1}{6}\) e. higher. We hear of sales of 2,000 bags Java

cleaned at 5# (@ 6#e., and 50 tes. Carolina at 7 (@ 7#e.

SUGARS-The business to-day has been moderate, but prices are very firm; some holders have taken their samples from the market; sales of 300 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 71 @ 81c., and 65 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined are firm at 10# (@ 10%c. for crushed, powdered and granulated.

SPICES—The market for all kinds is very quiet, but prices are buoyant. We hear of no sales.

SALTPETER-The market has been excited under the belligerent news from Europe, and sales of some 3,200 bags have been made at 15 @ 18c., closing firmly at the latter rate. Nitrate of Soda has been in good demand, and prices have advanced, closing with an upward tendency; sales of 1,300 bags at 51e., now held

at 6c.

SALT-Liverpool ground is in better request, and prices are firmer in consequence of the warlike news from Europe; sales of 3,700 sacks in the ship Thalaba (just arrived) at about 90c; the receipts during the past week of bulk Salt, both from Europe and the West Indies, have been quite liberal, and the latter have declined, but there appears to be less depression at the close.

SHOT are steady and in fair request at Se. for Drop; 3tc. for

Buck, and 9c. for Bullets, net cash.

SPELTER has been in fair demand, and prices have advanced

to 5te., cash for foreign, closing with an upward tendency.

SEEDS—The market for clover seed is dull, and very little doing, at 74c. \$\psi\$ bush. Timothy seed is steady, with sales of little note. Linseed is held with great firmness, most of the stock having been drawn from the market, helders are now asking \$2 35 @ \$2 50 & bush. American Roug 1 Flax is scarce and

wanted at improved rates; sales of 500 bush. State at \$1.75 eash.

TALLOW-The demand is moderate, and the market is somewhat heavy; sales of 20,000th at 91 (@ 98e., eash, the inside rate for prime Western.

WHISKEY is in fair demand, and the market is steady; sales

of 800 bbls., at 201 @ 201c.

WOOL-A good demand has prevailed both for domestic and foreign descriptions, and the latter are held with increased firmness at the close, owing to the warlike news from England: the market for all kinds is very firm indeed, and the stock of low and medium fine grades is inadequate to the wants of the trade. High prices are anticipated should war arise between this country and

The sales include 250,000fb Native Fleece at 46 @ 52e,; 53,000fb Pulled at 48c.; 150,000 to California at 28 @ 35c. 7,000 to Mexican at 22e.; 3,000 do. Washed African at 32c.; 55 bales Spanish un washed at 30c.; 6,000fb Peruvian at 25e.; 150 bales East India unwashed common at 25c, cash and 6 months' interest added; 20,000fb in Montevideo. 20,000fb Mexican, 60,000fb Smyrna washed, 150 bales unwashed Smyrna, 38 do. Meniza and Cordova, and 80 bales Donskoi on private terms.

Suggestive Questions.-What is meant by a review of the

market! What market is referred to in the preceding!

Ashes-What is meant by "pots" and "pearls?" How are they prepared ! Name some of the purposes for which ashes are used ! For what are common wood ashes valuable What is meant by "demand is fair" and "market steady ?"

Cotton-What is cotton! Where and how does it grow? For what used? What is meant by "the market is without essential change ?" What has "foreign news" to do with the price of cot-

ton! What is meant by "middling uplands?"

Coffee—Is coffee an animal, mineral, or vegetable production?— Where obtained (-Name the different kinds. For what is coffee used? What is meant by "prices are very firm?" What by "other kinds are quiet?" Why held out of the "market?" What is meant by "quotations merely nominal ("

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Boston, Dec. 21, 1861.

Stocks were steady yesterday with a fair amount of business at the Board. The war fever has considerably subsided and a feeling of confidence is perceptible.

Government stocks and State securities were steady, with no change in quotations. New Hampshire Sixes were in demand at

100%。

Manufacturing shares were firm. The Hamilton Company and

Appleton Company have declared dividends of 6 per cent.: 975, dividend off, was bid for Appleton; 110 was bid for Chicopee;

Salisbury advanced to 140.

Railroad shares were steady with limited transactions. 107‡ was bid for Maine. 108 for Worcester, 102‡ for Old Colony; Eastern declined to 55, perhaps on a supposition that the January dividend will be passed; 52 was bid for Concord; 114 was bid for Western, 107‡ for Providence; Wilmington was firm at 39‡; Metropolitan was steady at 50; Middlesex declined to 95‡; Lynn at par.

Copper stocks were firm at better prices. Isle Royal rallied to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, closing at \$9\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Quiney was firm at \$11\$ bid; \$20\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Pewabie, \$15\frac{1}{2}\$ for Franklin; National was in demand at \$30\frac{1}{2}\$ 56\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Minnesota, \$14\frac{1}{2}\$ for Rockland; Central advanced to \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Copper Falls was in demand at \$4\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Hancock,

42 for Pittsburg, 11 for Superior, 11 for Toltee.

Vermont Central first Bonds advanced to 12, closing in demand;

31 was bid for Rutland firsts.

Bank stocks were inactive. Howard sold at 95, elosing in de-

mand; no change in quotations for others.

Dividence.—The Hamilton Manufacturing Company and the Appleton Company, both of Lowell, have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. each, payable Monday, Dec. 23d, to holders of stock 19th inst.

The Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company have declared a dividend of \$3 per share, payable Jan. 1, to holders of

stock, Dec. 20.

The Salisbury (woolen) Mills pay a semi-annual dividend of 10

per cent. on Jan. 1.

New York, Dec. 10. Stocks opened much lower but closed from at a decline. Chicago and Rock Island 46. Illinois Scrip

567: Miehigan Southern guaranteed 36%.

New York Central Railroad 76; Reading Railroad 31‡; Hudson Railroad 34‡; Canton Company 9‡; Missouri Sixes 37; Eric Railroad 26‡; Galena and Chicago Railroad 67‡; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad 100; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 29‡; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 52.

Michigan Central Railroad 43‡; Harlem Railroad 10‡; Pacific Mail Steamship Company 80; Panama Railroad 108; Norwich Railroad 35; Tennessee Sixes 40‡; California Sevens 80‡; Federal Coupon Fives of 1874, 80; Registered Sixes of 1881, 87.

New York Stock and Money Market, Dec. 16—Second Board. Stocks higher with more doing. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 46%; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 29%; Galena and Chicago Railroad 68%; Panama Railroad 10%; Harlem Railroad 10; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad 100; Eric Railroad preferred 48; Eric Railroad 26%; New York Central Railroad 76%; Michigan Southern 17; Michigan Central Railroad 76%; Michigan Steamship Company 82; Virginia Sixes 46; Missouri Sixes 38; U. S. Fives 1865, 86%; U. S. Sixes of 1881, 90%.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT, Dec. 16.—Decrease in loans, \$2,146.251; decrease in specie, \$2,883,132; decrease in cir-

culation, \$235,966; decrease in deposits, \$4,239,242.

Suggestive Questions .- What is meant by "Monetary affairs?" What meant by "stocks?" What meant by "at the board?" "Government stocks and state securities?" "New Hampshire sixes?" "Manufacturing shares were firm?" What meant by "dividend?" What by "dividend off?" What by "dividend will be passed?" What by "steady with limited transactions?" What meant by "copper stocks?" What by "Isle Royale rallied to 9\frac{1}{2}?" Where is "Isle Royale?" What do we call a dealer in stocks? What meant by the terms "bear" and "bull" as applied to some brokers? What meant by "par value?" etc.

EXPORTS.

From Arabia, -Aloes, coffee, dates, drugs, frankincense, gum arabie, myrrh.

ASIATIC ISLANDS, - Camphor, cloves, coffee, ginger, nutmegs.

pepper, &c. 66

Australia, - Gold, hides, tallow, wool.

44 BARBARY STATES, Fruit, gums, hides, leather, ostrich

feathers, wax.

66 BALIZE, OR BRITISH HONDURAS, -Cochineal, cocoa-nuts, mahogany, and other hard woods, sarsaparilla, tortoise shell. 66 Bahama Isladas, -- Coffee, cotton, dye-woods, mahogany, fruits, turtles.

44

Belgium,-Flax, grain, hops, laces, woolens, &c. 66 Brazil, -Coffee, cotton, diamonds, dye-woods, gold, sugar, tobacco, wheat.

British America.—Fish, flour, furs, lumber.

- 66 CAPE COLONY, -Brandy, hides, ostrich feathers, tallow, wine. 44
- CHILL,-Copper, cotton, fruits, gold, hemp, hides, silver, sugar, wheat, wool. CHINA, -Articles of ivory and pearl, nankeens, porcelain, 6.6

teas, silks.

- 6.6 Denmark,-Beef, butter, cattle, cheese, grain, horses, pork. 44
- EASTERN AND WESTERN AFRICA, AND EGYPT, -Cotton, fruits, grain, indigo, linseed, ivory, gold, rice, sngar, ostrieh feathers. 44

ECUADOR,—Coffee, cotton, fruits, indigo. France,—Brandy, cotton, linens, porcelains, silks, toys, 66 wine, woolens.

Formosa, - Camphor, rice, sugar.

- GERMANY, -Grains, linens, and various articles of silver. 44 copper, &c.
- 66 GREAT BRITAIN, - Cottons, hardware, linens, porcelain, woolens, &c.

GREENLAND, - Seal-skins, oil, and whalebone. 46

66 GUATEMALA, -Cocoa, indigo, logwood, mahogany.

66 Guiana,-Coffee cotton, fruits, sugar, &c. From Hindostan, -Coffee, cotton, indigo, opium, perfumes, rice, silks, sugar,

Holland, -Butter, cheese, fine linens, woolens, and various

manufactures.

India,-Cardamon seeds, cotton, gums, ivory, raw silk, timber. IRELAND, -Barley, beef, butter, hides, linen, potatoes,

tallow

41 ITALY, -Fruits, grain, oil, silks, wines.

66 JAPAN, -Cotton and silk goods, Japan-ware, porcelain.

66 Loo Choo Islands,-Sulphur, salt.

6.6 Mexico, -Cochineal, dye-woods, fruits, gold, hides, silver.

66 MADEIRA AND CANARY ISLANDS, -Fruits and wine.

16 New Granada, -- Coffee, cocoa, cotton, fruits, indigo, sugar 66 Persia,-Carpets, cotton, gum, opium, rice, rhubarb, saffron, silks, shawls, wine. 44

Peru, - Bullion, cotton, chinchilla skins, fruits, gold, mercury, peruvian bark, silver, sugar, vicuna.

- ... Russia,-Furs, grain, hemp, iron, linen, tallow, timber, platina. 44 Sandwich Islands,—Coffee, sugar, whalebone, whale oil.
- 66 Society Islands,-Arrow root, cocoa-nut oil, pearl-shells, sugar. 66 SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, -Fruits, oil, salt, silks, wine, wool.
- 66 Sweden and Norway, -Copper, fish, iron, steel, timber. 66 SWITZERLAND, - Cotton and silk goods, lace, linen, jewelry, paper, watches, &c. 44

Turker, - Carpets, cotton, grain, fruits, muslins, oil, swords,

" United States,-Beef, cotton, coals, corn, fruits, fish, lumber, flour, pitch, rice, pork, lead, lime, salt, woolens, &c.

66 West India Islands.—Coffee, cotton, copper ore, fruits,

indigo, molasses, rum, spice, sugar, wax. " YUCATAN, -- Dye-woods, hides, mahogany.

Suggestive Questions.—What are "Exports?" "Imports?" Where is Arabia? What are aloes, and for what used? How does coffee grow? What varieties can you name? What are some of its qualities? What are dates? Frankinceuse? Gum Arabic? From the list of exports which are animal productions? Which vegetable? Which mineral? Which are used as food? Which are esteemed for medicinal qualities? Which are valued for manufacturing purposes? Name some articles made of ivory? Name some of the different kinds of teas? Name some articles of hardware? etc. etc.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

AND THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY ARE OBTAINED.

Anate. Ceylon, Germany, Hindostan, | Coral. Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf. Siberia, Sicily, Alabaster. Italy, Spain.
Almonds. Barbary, Portugal, Spain,

Syria.

Aloes, Arabia, Barbadoes, Cape Colony, Melinda, Socotra. Greenland, Prussia, Siberia, Amber.

Sicily.

Amethyst. Brazil, Ceylon, Siberia.

Anchovy. Shores of the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas

Anise-Seed. China, Spain.
Apples, etc. Most temperate countries. Arrow-Root. East and West Indies, S. America, S. Sea Islands.

Beloochistan, Asafetida. Hindostan, Persia.

Bamboo. Within the Tropics. Bauana. Tropical America, East In-

Barilla. Sicily, Spain, Teneriffe. Barley. Australia, British America,

U. States Black-Lead (Plumbago), In north of

England. Bristles. France, Germany, Russia. Bread-Fruit. East Indies, Polynesia. Buckscheat. North Temperate Zone. Camels' Hair. Asia Minor, Egypt, Per-

sia. Camphor. Borneo, China, Sumatra. Castor-Oil. Tropical countries. Caoutchouc (India-Rubber). Brazil, E.

Indies, Madagascar. Cianamon, Ceylon, Cochin China, Citron, Madeira Isles, Polynesia. Cloves. Moluccas or Spice Islands,

pal. Australia, Borneo, Burmah, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, North America, &c. Cochineal. Mexico, Teneriffe, W. In-

dies. Cocoa. S. America, W. Indies. Coron-Nuts. Africa, Brazil, Ceylon, Polynesia, Siam.

Copper. Australia, Chili, England, Japan, U. States.

Red Sea. &c.

Cork. Barbary States, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain. Cotton. Africa, Asia, U. States.

Currants. Greece, Ionian Isles. Dutes. Arabia, Barbary, Egypt, Persia.

Diamonds. Borneo, Brazil, India. Ebony. Ceylon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Eider Down. Greenland, Iceland, Nor-

Emeralds. Peru. Figs. Africa, France, Greece, Italy.

Spain, Turkey.

Flax. Australia, Belgium, Egypt,
France, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Prussia, Russia, Spain, United States.

Furs. British and Russian America. Russia, U. States, Fustic. S. America, U. States, W. In-

dies. Gall-Nuls. Asia Minor, Calcutta, Persia, Syria.

Gamboge, Ceylon, Cochin China, Siam, Garnets, Ceylon, Greenland, India, Ginger, East and West Indies, Sierra Leone.

Ginseng. North America. Gold. old. Africa, N. and S. America, Australia, Austria, Borneo, Celebes, India, Mexico, Siberia, Sumatra.

Grindstones. France, England, Nova Scotia, Scotland, Sweden, U. States. Guano. of Africa, S. America, &c.

Gum Arabic. Arabia and many parts of Africa. Gum Lac. Farther India.

Borneo, Malacca, Sin-Gutta-Percha. gapore.

Gypsum. Eur Nova Scotia. Europe, New Brnnswick,

Hemp. Brazil, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, N. America, Philippine Islands, Russia. Indigo. East and West Indies, Guinea,

Ipecacuanha, Brazil. Iron. Europe, U. States, and various parts of the world. Isinglass. Russia. Innguiss. Kussia. Ivory. Africa, E. Indies. Julup. Mexico. Lead. Germany, Great Britain, Siberia, Spain, U. States. Leeches. America, Europe, India. Lemons. Azores, Persia, Syrla, West Indies. Licorice. Southern Europe.

Licorice. Southern Europe.

Logwood. Central America, W. Indies.

Muce. East and West Indies. Mahogany. Central America, W. In-Maize. Africa, America, Australia, Southern Europe. Manna. Sicily. Austria, California, Pern, Mercury. Spain. Millet. Africa, Germany, India, Poland. Mohair. Asia Minor. Molasses. Louisiana, Mauritius, West Indies. Morocco. Barbary States, Belgium, Spain, Musk, Eastern Asia. Nutnegs. Borneo, Moluccas, Sumatra.
Oats. Norway, N. America, Russia,
Scotland, Sweden, and chiefly between latitude 38 and 60 degrees.

Olires. Africa, Brazil, France, Greece,
Italy, Jonian Isles, Spain.

Opal. East Indies, Hungary. Opium. India, Persia, Turkey.
Oranges, etc. Most tropical countries. Palm Oil. Brazil, Hindostan, Western Pearls. Algiers, Ceylon, Oceanica Pepper. East and West Indies, French Guiana. Perurian Bark. Bolivia, Peru. Pine-Apples. Hindostan, Mexico, Polynesia, W. Indies, and tropical coun-

tries.

Europe, W. Indies. Potash. Prunes. France.
Pumice-Stonc. Island of Lipari.
Raisins. Asia Minor, Italy, Spain. Rattans. Malacca, East Indies Rice. Africa, China, East Indies, India, Italy, Japan, U. States, W. Indies. Rosewood, Brazil, Canary Isles, Siam. Ruhy. Burmah. Sago. The East Indies. Saltpetre. Egypt, India, Italy. Sapphire. Burmah, Bohemia, France, Saxony. Sarsaparilla. South America, West Indies. Senna. Arabia, Central Africa, Egypt. Silver. Asiatic Russia, Bolivia, Chili, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Saxony, Spain. Slate. Asia, Enrope, United States. Sponge. Mediterranean and Red Seas. Sugar-Cane. Tropical America, Brazil, Canary Isles, E. and W. Indies, Polynesia, Sicily. Sulphur. Iceland, Sicily. Tamarinds. Arabia, Egypt, E. and W. Indies. Tar. Northern Europe, U. States. Tapioca. South America, W. Indies. Tea. Anam, Burmah, China, Japan. Australia, Tobacco. America, Asia, France, Prussia, Turkey.

Topaz. Egypt, India, Mexico, Siberia,

Vanilla. Brazil, Mexico.
Wheat. In most parts of the temperate

Yams, Australia, S. America, W. Ia-

Tortoise-Shell. E. and W. Indies.

dies. Zinc. Belglum, Prussia.

S. America.

zones.

Platina, Asiatic Russia, S. America,

Pomegranates. Asia, Persia, Scuthern

Suggestive Questions.—Which of the above are mineral productions? which vegetable? which animal? Name those whose use is principally for ornamental purposes? Which are valuable for building purposes? Which are used in the manufactures? Which are valuable for food? Which have medical properties? Name some purpose for which alabaster is used? amber? copper? iron? &c.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, ABS, from or away; as avert, to turn from; absolve, to free

from; abstain, to hold or keep from.

Ap, to; as advert, to turn to; adverb, (a part of speech added) to a verb.

Note .- For the sake of euphony, the final letter of a preposition in composition usually assumes the form of the initial letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus AD becomes AC, as in accede; AF, as in affix: AG, as in aggression; Al, as in allude; AN, as in announce; AP, as in apply; AR, as in arrogate; As, as in assent; and AT, as in attract.

Amb or Ambi, about or around; as ambient, going round or about. (See the Greek Prefix Amphi.)

ANTE, before; as antecedent, going before. (See the Greek Prefix Anti.)

Bis, Bi, two; as bisect, to cut or divide into two; biped, a twofooted animal.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, about or around; as circumjacent, lying around; circulate, to carry round.

Cis, on this side; as cisalpine, on this side the Alps.

Con, with or together; as condole, to grieve with; concourse, a flocking together.

Note .- For the sake of euphony, con becomes co, as in coheir; cog, as in cognate; con, as in collect; com, as in compress; and con, as in cor respond.

CONTRA, against; as contradict, to speak against, or to the contrary. CONTRA Sometimes takes the form of Counter, as in counteract, to act or work against.

DE, down, from, of, or concerning; as descend, to come down; deduct, to take from; depart, to part from; describe, to write of or concerning.

Dis, Di, asunder, apart, or separated from, (and hence its negative

force) not; as disjoin, dismember, displease.

E, Ex, out of, beyond; as emit, to send out; eject, to cast out of; extend, to stretch out; exclude, to shut out of; exceed, to go beyond.

Note .- In composition, ex is changed into ec, as in cccentric; ef, as in efface; and EL, as in cllipse.

Extra, out, beyond; as extraordinary, beyond ordinary.

In when prefixed to verbs, signifies in or into, on or upon, against; as inject, to cast in or into; incident, falling on or upon; incite to stir up against. But when In is prefixed to NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, OF ADVERBS, it means not or contrary to; as injustice, infirm, ingloriously.

Note .- For the sake of euphony, in in composition usually assumes the form of the initial letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in ignoble, ignorance, illegal, illuminate, immortal, imprison, irregular, irradiate.

Inter, between; as intervene, to come between. INTRO, to within; as introduce, to lead to within. JUXTA, nigh to: as juxtaposition, position nigh to. OB, in the way of, against; as obvious, obstacle, object, (to cast or urge against.)

Note .- In composition, on is changed into oc, as in occur; or, as in of fer; and or, as in oppress.

Per, through, thoroughly, or completely; as pervade, to go through; perfect, thoroughly made, or complete.

Post, after; as postscript, written after.

PRE, before; as precede, to go before; predict, to foretell.

PRETER, beyond or past; as preternatural and preterite.
Pro, forth or forward; also, for, or instead of; as protrude, to thrust forward; pronoun, for or instead of a noun.

RE, back or again; as revert, to turn back; reform, to form again, to remodel, to improve.

Retro, backward; as retrospect, a looking backward or on the

SE, aside or apart; as secede, to go apart or withdraw from.

Sine, without; as sinecure (without care or duty.)

Sub, under; as subscribe, to write under; subterranean, under ground; sublunary, under the moon.

Note .- In composition, sub becomes suc, as in succeed; sur, as in suffer; suo, as in suggest; sup, as in suppress; and sus, as in suspend.

Subter, under; as subterfuge (a flying under or beneath.) Super, above or over; as supernumerary, above the number. TRANS, beyond; as transport, to carry beyond. ULTRA, beyond; as ultramarine and ultramontane.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, not or without; as apathy, without (pathos) feeling; abyss, without a bottom.

AMPHI, about, on both sides; as amphitheatre, a theatre with seats about or circular; amphibious, living in both, that is, either in land or water.

ANA, again or back; as anabaptism, that is, baptism again or a second time: analyze, to resolve or loose (into the component parts) again; anachronism, (dated back or earlier than the occurrence,) an error in chronology.

ANTI, opposite to, in opposition to, against; as Antarctic, opposite to the Arctic (circle;) antagonist, one who contends against another; antidote, something given against, or to counteract.

Apo, from or away; as apostle, (sent from) a missionary; apostate, one who stands from or abandons his profession or party; apology, a word or discourse from, an excuse or justification. Before an aspirated vowel, Apo becomes aph; as in aphelion and aphaeresis.

Auto, self; as autograph, self-written (as "an autograph letter from the Queen";) autobiography, a biography or history of

one's self.

Cata, down; as cataract, a water-fall.

Dia, through; as diameter, a line passing through the middle; diagonal, a line passing through a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite; dialogue, a discourse (passing from one side to the other) between two.

EK, EX, from or out of; as eclectic, selected from; ecstasy (stand-

ing out of,) transport or rapture,

En (EM,) in or on; as endemic, in or among the people; emphasis, force or stress laid on a word or words in pronunciation.

Epi, upon, on, over, to; as epidemic, upon the people, or very prevalent; epilogue, a word or speech upon, or immediately after, the play; epistle, a writing sent to, a letter.

HYPER, above; as hypercritical, over critical.

Hyro, under; as hypocrite, one who keeps under or conceals his real sentiments; hyphen, a mark used to bring two words or syllables under or into one,

Meta, beyond; as metaphor, a carrying of, or applying, a word

beyond its proper meaning.

PARA, beside, from; as paragraph, a writing beside; parallel, beside one another; parasol, keeping the sun from; paradox, from or contrary to the general opinion; a seeming contradiction, but true in fact.

Peri, round about; as periphery. (Compare the derivation of

CIRCUMFERENCE.

Syn, with or together with; as in synthesis, a placing together; synod, a going together, a convention,

Note .- In compositon, syn becomes sy, as in system; syl, as in syllable; and sym, as in sympathy.

ENGLISH OR SAXON PREFIXES.

A, at, to, or on; as afield, that is, at or to the field; afoot, on foot; aboard, on board; ashore, on shore.

BE has usually an intensive signification, as bewail, bespread, behold, besprinkle. In because, before, beside, and a few other words, it is another form of BY.

En, em, in or into; as ehrol, embalm; also, to make, as in enable, enlarge, embark, empower.

For, negative or primitive; as forbid, to bid not or prohibit, forget, not to get or have in recollection.

FORE, before; as foresee, forewarn, foremost, forward.

Im for IN, to make; as imbitter, impair (to make worse,) impoverish, improve (to make proof of, to make better,

Mie, not, wreng or error; as mietake, misconduct. Out, beyond, superiority; as outlive, outrun.

OVER, above, beyond; as overcharge, overreach.

Un, not, like the Latin in; as unspeakable, ineffable; unwilling, involuntary. Prefixed to venes it signifies to undo; as in unlock, untie, unbind.

Up, motion upwards; as upon, upstart; also, subversion; as in

upset (to overthrow.)

WITH, from, against, as withdraw, withhold, withstand.

AFFIXES OR TERMINATIONS.

Ilt is impossible in every case to ascertain the exact force, or even the gene ral import, of an AFFIX of termination. Several of them seem to have different. and even contradictory meanings, and in some cases they appear to be mcrely paragogic, that is, they lengthen the word, without adding to the meaning. Teachers should recollect this, and not require their pupils to assign a meaning to every AFFIX which occurs.]

ABLE, IBLE, BLE, or ILE, implies having ability or power to do what the word to which it is attached signifies; as portable, fit or able to be carried; defensible, that which can, or is able to be defended; docile, able or fit to be taught; ductile, that which may be, or is fit to be led, or drawn out.

Acres, having the qualities of, consisting of, resembling; as

herbaccous, testaceous, erustaceous.

Acr, implies doing, or the thing done; also, state or condition;

as conspiracy, legacy, celibacy, prelacy.

AGE, ion, denote the act of doing; the thing done; state or condition; as carriage, passage, marriage, bondage; aberration,

immersion, derivation, cohesion, subordination.

AL, AN, ORY, 10, ID, INE, ILE, denote belonging or pertaining to; as natural, ducal, European, collegian, Christian; prefatory, introductory; public, theoretic; timid, lucid; alkaline, fem-inine; infantile, mercantile.

Ana, denotes sayings or anecdotes of; as Walpoliana, Johnsoniana, that is, sayings or anecdotes of Walpole-of John-

Arp, state or character; as dotard, one in a state of dotage; sluggard, one who slags or indulges in sloth; wizard, a wise man

ARY, implies pertaining to, or one who is what the word to which it is attached signifies; as military, adversary, missionary.

ARY, ERY, or oRY, implies also a set or collection of; as library, aviary; nursery, rookery, knavery, cookery; repesitory, dormitory.

ATE, in some cases, signifies to make; as renovate, invigorate,

abbreviate.

Dom, implies dominion or possession, state or condition; as king dom. Christendom, martyrdom, freedom, wisdom.

Er or or, denotes the agent or person acting; as doer, writer,

actor, professor,

EE, usually denotes the person in a passive state, or as the object of the action; as (lessor, the person who lets or gives a lease) lessee, the person to whom a lease is made; patentee, trustee, committee (a number of persons to whom some inquiry cr charge is committed.)

En, denotes made of; also, to make; as wooden, golden; black-

en, brighten.

Ess, the feminine termination of a noun; as princess, lioness,

duchess, actress.

Fur, denotes full of, or abounding in; as hopeful, artful, joyful, successful.

Fy, denotes to make; as magnify, purify, beautify, notify.

Bood or HEAD, implies state or degree; as manhood, maidenhood or head, priesthood.

Isu, implies belonging to; like or resembling; having a tendency to; as British, Irish, boyish, greenish, thievish.

Ism, denotes sect, party, peculiarity, or idiom; as Calvinism, Jacobinism, Græcism, vulgarism. Ist, denotes skilled in or professing; as botanist, florist, artist,

naturalist, linguist.

ITE, a descendant or follower of; as Israelite, Jacobite.

Ive, has usually an active signification; as motive, defensive, offensive, persuasive, adhesive.

Ize, denotes to make; as fertilize, generalize, civilize.

Kin, a diminutive affix meaning akin to, or like; as lambkin, manikin, pipkin.

Less, denotes privation, or to be without; as joyless, careless, harmless.

Ling, cle, el, et, ock express diminution, endearment, contempt; as gosling (little goose,) foundling (a little child or infant found or abandoned,) darling (little dear,) underling, worldling; particle, satchel, pocket, hillock.

LIKE or LY, denotes likeness or similitude; as godlike or godly. gentlemanlike, or gentlemanly.

MENT, implies the act or doing of; state of; as acknowledgment, contentment. Ness, denotes the prominent or distinguishing qualities; state or

quality of being; as goodness, greatness, whiteness, happiness. Ose, denotes full of; as verbose, full of words.

Ous, implies having or consisting of; as dangerous, bilious, ambi-

RICK, implies rule or jurisdiction; as bislioprick.

Snip, denotes office, state, or condition; as chancellorship, lord-ship, fellowship, friendship.

Some, denotes some of, or in some degree; as troublesome, venturesome, quarrelsome, handsome.

Tide, denotes time or event; as noontide, Whitsuntide.

Tude, ity, or ty, implies being or state of being; as gratitude, multitude, fortifude; ability, adversity; novelty, anxiety, honesty, liberty.

WARD, means turned or in the direction of; as toward (turned to,)

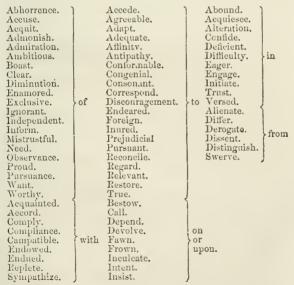
forward, (foreward,) backward.
Une, implies doing or being; state or condition; as manufacture, capture, Scripture, exposure, displeasure.

Y, implies having or abounding in; as (stone,) stony, (wealth)

wealthy, (wood) woody.

USE OF APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS.

Certain words and phrases should be followed by appropriate prepositions. The following list exhibits the correct use of various prepositions:



Note.—Let the pupil be required to write sentences, and make an appropriate use of the above words.

THE STATES AND THEIR MOTTOES.

UNITED STATES. E pluribus unum. (One composed of many.)

ALABAMA. (No motto.)

ARKANSAS. Regnant populi. (The people rule.)

CALIFORNIA. Eureka. (I have found it.)

Connecticut. Qui transtulit, sustinet. (He who brought us here still preserves.)

DELAWARE. Liberty and independence.

FLORIDA. In God is our trust.

Georgia. Wisdom, justice, and moderation.

ILLINOIS. State sovereignty and national union.

Indiana. Justice.

Iowa. Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

KENTUCKY. United we stand, divided we fall.

Louisiana. Union and confidence.

Maine. Dirigo. (I direct.)

MARYLAND. Crescite et multiplicamini. (Increase and multiply.)
MASSACHUSETTS. Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. (By
his sword he seeks the calm repose of liberty.)

Michigan. Si quæris peninsulam amænam, circumspice. (If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.)

Mississippi. (No motto.)

Missouri. Salus populi suprema lex. (The welfare of the people is the first great law.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (No motto.)

New Jersey. Liberty and independence.

NEW YORK. Excelsior. (More elevated: onward.)

NORTH CAROLINA. (No motto.)

Ohio. (No motto.)

PENNSYLVANIA. Virtue, liberty, and independence.

RHODE ISLAND. In God we hope.

South Carolina. Animis opibusque parati. (Ever ready with our lives and property.)

Tennessee. (No motto.)

Texas. (No motto.)

VERMONT. Liberty and independence.

VIRGINIA. Sic semper tyrannis. (So be it ever to tyrante.)

Wisconsin. Civilitas successit barbarum.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following list contains most of the abbreviations in common use. Pupils should, occasionally, be required to illustrate their use by incorporating them into sentences. (See examples at the end of Abbreviations.)

A. or Ans. Answer. A.A.S. (Academiæ Americanæ Socius.) Fellow of the American Academy.

A.B. (Artium Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Arts. A.B.C.F.M. American Board of Com-

missioners for Foreign Missions. Abp. Archbishop.

A.C. (Ante Christum.) Before Christ.

Acet. Account.
A.D. (Anno Domini.) In the year

of our Lord. Adj. Adjutant. Adm. Admiral.

Admr. Administrator. Æt. (Ætatis.) Aged. Ala. Alabama. Ald. Alderman.

Alt. Altitude. A.M. (Artium Magister.) Master of Arts. (Ante Meridiem.) Before noon. (Anno Mundi.) In the year of the world.

Amt. Amount. Anon. Anonymous, Apr. April.

Ark. Arkansas.
Atty. Attorney.
A U.C. (Anno Urbis Condita.) In the year from the building of the

city, i. e., Rome. Aug. August.

Bart. Baronet.

Bhl Barrel,
B C. Before Christ.
B D. Bachelor of Divinity. B.L. Bachelor of Laws. B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.

Bp. Bishop. Brig. Brigadier. Bush. Bushel.

B.V. (Beata Virgo.) Blessed Virgin.

C. or Cent. (Centum.) A hundred.

Cap. ('Apput.) Chapter; Capital.
Capt. Captain.
Cash. Cashier.
C.E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
Ch. Church.

Chron. Chronicles.

C.J. Chief Justice.

C.J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clerk.
Co. Company.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; Committee.

Con. (Contra.) Against. Conn. or Ct. Connecticut. Const. Constable.

Cor. Corinthians. C.P.S. (Custos Privati Sigilli.) Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. Credit; Creditor. C.S. (Custos Sigilli.) Keeper of the Seal.

Cts. Cents. C.W. Canada West. Cwt. Hundred weight.

D. or d. (Denarius.) A penny.

Dan. Daniel.
D.C. District of Columbia.
D.D. (Divinitatis Doctor.) Doctor of Divinity.

Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Deft. Defendant. Deft. Defenda Deg. Degree.

Del. Delaware. Den. Denmark. Dept. Department; Deputy. Deut. Deuteronomy. D.G. (Dei Gratia.) By the grace of God. Dist. District. Div. Dividend,
Do. Ditto; The same,
Dolls. or \$. Dollars. Doz. Dozen.
D.P. Doetor in Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctot.
D.V. (Deo volente.) God willing.
Dwt. Pennyweight.

E. East. Eccl. Eccleslastes. Ed. Edition: Editor. E.E. Errors Excepted. E.G. or e.g. (Exempli gratia.) For example. E.I. East Indies. E.I. East Indies.
E.N.E. East-northeast.
Eng. England; English.
Ep. Ephesians.
E.S.E. East-southeast.
Esq. Equire.
Et al. (Et alia.) And others.
Etc. (Et catera.) And so forth.
Ev. Example; Exception; Exodus.
Evc. Excellency.
Exr. Exceutor.
Ezek. Ezekiel. Fahr. Fahrenheit, Feb. February. Fem. Ferninine, Fig. Figure. Fir. Firkin. Fl. or Flor. Florida. Fr. France.

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society. F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts. Ft. Feet; Fort. Ga. Georgia.
Gal Galatians. Gall. Gallon. G.B. Great Britain.
Gen. Genesis: General.
Gent. Gentleman.

Geo. George. Geog. Geography. Geom. Geometry. Ger. German. G.M. Grand Master.

Gov. Governor. G.R. (Georgius Rex.) George the King

Gr. Grains; Greek. Gram, Grammar.

II B.M. His or Her Britannic Maiesty. Heb. Hebrews.

Hhd. Hogshead. Hon. Honorable. Hund. Hundred.

I. or Isl. Island. Ia. Indiana. Ib. or Ibid. (Ibidem.) In the same place. Id. (Idem.) The same. I.e. (Id est.) That Is. I.H.S. (Iesus Hominum Salvator.)
Jesus the Saviour of Men. Ill. Illinois. Incog. (Incognito.) Unknown.
Inst. Instant; The present month.
Int. Interest.
Io. Iowa.
Isa. Isaiah. It. Italy.

J. Judge. Jac. Jacob. Jan. January. Jas. James. Jer. Jeremiah. Jno. John. Jona. Jonathan. Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jr. or Jun. Junior.

K. King. Kan. Kansas. Kt. Knight. Ky. Kentucky.

L. Latin; (Libra,) Book. L. or lh. (Libra.) A pound in weight. £, L., or l. A pound sterling. La. Louislana.
Lat. Latitude.
LC. Lower Canada.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lev. Leviticus.
LI. Long Island. Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant. LL.B. (Legum Eaccalaureus.) Bachelor of Laws.

*LL.D (Legum Doctor.) Doctor of ! Laws. Loo. Longitude. Lond. London. L.S. (Locus Sigilli.) Place of the Seal. Marquis: Meridian: (Mille.) . M. Thousand. Major. Maj. Mal. Malachi. Mas. Masculine. Mass. Massachusetts. Math. Mathew. Mathematics. M.C. Member of Congress. M.D. (Medicina Doctor.) Doctor of Medicine. Md. Maryland. M.E. Methodist Episcopal. Me. Maine Mem. (Memento.) Remember: Memorandum. Messrs. (Messieurs.) Gentlemen ; Sirs. Mich. Michigan. Minn. Minnesota. Mississippi. Miss. Missonri; Month. M.P. Member of Parliament. Mr. Mister. Mrs. Mistress. MS. Manuscript. MSS. Manuscripts. Mt. Mountain.

N. North; Note; Number,
N.A. North America,
Nath, Nathaniel,
Naut. Nautical,
N.B. (Nota Bene.) Note well; Take
notice,
N.C. North Carolina,
N.E. Northeast; New England,
Neb. Nebraska
Nem.Con. (Nemine Contradicente.) No one contradicting; Unan-

N.H. New Hampshire; New Holland. N.J. New Jersey. N.N.E. North-northeast. N.N.W. North-northwest. No. (Numero.) Number. Nom. Nominative,
Nov. November.
N.S. Nova Scotia; New Style.
N.T. New Testament,
Num. Numbers.

N.W. Northwest. N.Y. New York.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (Obiit.) Died.
Obj. Objection; Objective.
Obt. Obedient.

Oct. October.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oz. Ounce.

Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania, Parl. Parliament, Payt. Payment, Pd. Paid.

Per or pr. By the; as, per yd., by the yard.
Per cent. (Per centum.) By the hundred.

Phil. Philip; Philippians, Phila. Philadelphia. Pl. Plural. P.M. Post-master; Afternoon. P.M. C. Post-master General.

P.O. Post-office.
Pop. Population.
PP. or pp. Pages.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun.
Prop. Proposition.
Prop. Protestant.

Pro tem. (Pro tempore.) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
Prox. (Proximo.) The next.

Prox. (Proximo.) The next. P.S. (Post scriptum.) Written after; Postscript.

Ps. Psalms. Pt. Pint.

Q. or Qu. Questions, Q.E.D. (Quod erat demonstrandum.) Which was to be demonstrated.

* It is often asked why two L's are used in this and the preceding Instance. It is probably because Legum is plural—though the same reason does not seem to have directed other and similar cases. Some contend that the letters represent Legis Legum Doctor—i. c., Doctor of the law of laws.

Q.L. (Quantum libet.) As much | as you please.

Qr. Quarter; Farthing. Q.S. (Quantum sufficit.) A sufficient quantity.

Qt. Quart. Q.V. (Quod vide.) Which see.

R. (Rex.) The King; (Regina.) The Oneen.

Rec. or R. Recipe. Rec'd. Received.

Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.

Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary
Reg. Register; Regular.
Rept. Regiment.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend; Revelations,
R.I. Rhode Island.
R.N. Royal Navy.

Robt, Robert.

Robt. Roberts.
Rom. Romans.
R.R. Railroad.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Dight Reverend. Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S. South; Shilling.

S.A. Sonth America. Sam. Samuel. S.C. South Carolina;

Supreme Court. Sc. or Sculp. (Sculpsit.) Engraved. Schr. Schooner.

(Scilicet.) To wit: Namely.

S.E. Sontheast. Sec. Secretary.

Sect. Section. Sen. Senator; Senior.

Sept. September.

Serg. Sergeant. Servt. Servant.

Eing. Singular. Sol. Solomon.

bq. Square.

St. Saint; Street.

Supt. Superintendent. Surg. Surgeon.

S.W. Southwest.

Tenn. Tennessee. Tex. Texas. Theo. Theodore.

Theol. Theology. Thest Theology.
Thess, Thessalonians.
Thos. Thomas.
Tim. Timothy.
Tr. Transpose; Translation.

U.C. Upper Canada. Ult. (Ultimo.) The last. U.S. United States. U.S.A. United States of America. U.S.N. United States Navy.

V. (Vide.) See; Verse. Va. Virginia.

Viz. (Videlicet.) Namely; Towik Vol. Volume.

V.P. Vice-President. V.R. (Victoria Regina.) Queen Victoria.

Vs. (Versus.) Against, Vt. Vermont.

W. West. Wed. Wednesday. West Indies. W.I. Wis. Wisconsin. Wm. William. Wt. Weight.

Xmas. Christmas. Xn. Christian.

Y. Year. Yd. Yard. Yrs. Yours.

&c. And so forth.

SUGGESTIVE SENTENCES.

Wm. H. Wells, A. M., called to see me at 9 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 4th. Capt. W. Bidwell resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. The vessel sailed on the 5th inst.

I this day received your letter of the 25th ult. I will call and see you on the 4th prox., D. V.

The man bought 4 cwt, of sugar, at 9 cts. per lb.

PROOF MARKS.

Ir is well for all to have some knowledge of the mode of correcting proof. The following will give some insight, into the subject.

- a/ Though a veriety of opinions exist as to the individual by whom the art of printing was first dis- 9 covered; yet all authorities concur in admitting Caps Peter Schoeffer to be the person who invented cast metal types, having learned the art of of cutting the O letters from the Guttembergs he is also supposed to # have been the first whoengraved on copper plates. /-/ */ The following testimony is preseved in the family, by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg: D> 'Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his S. Cah master Fausts design, and (himself being) ardently a. desirous to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (incidendi) the characters in a matrix, that the letters might , / easily be singly cast | instead of bieng cut. He ei/ privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet: Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he wf promised Peter to give him his only daughter Fral Christina in marriage, a promise which he soon after performed. no TBut there were many difficulties at first with as/ Rom. these letters, as there had been before with Fial. wooden ones, the metal being too soft to support the force of the im pression: but this defect was soon + remedied, by mixing a substance with the metal a. which sufficiently hardened it,
 - and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices,

EXPLANATIONS.

Most of the marks on the preceding page will be readily understood, but a few are thus:

9 Turn the reversed letter

More space.

Caps. Capital letters.

S. Caps. Small capitals.

 \mathcal{I} , dele. Take out the superfluous word.

Less space.

¶ Make a new paragraph.

tr. Transpose.

stet. Let it stand (accidentally erased).

wf. Wrong font; type to be changed.

∧ Indicates something left out. (The word or words to be inserted should be written in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.)











Ha116

THE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Santa Barbara

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATI STAMPED BELOW.



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

AA 001 062 315 5

New Series of Arithmetics.

DAVIES' NEW PRIMARY ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' ELEMENTS OF WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW UNIVERSITY ARITHMETIC.

PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. This work is constructed on the principle of object teaching. The combinations of numbers are illustrated by sensible objects. The mind of the pupil is gradually led, by a series of illustrations, from what is visible and tangible, to the abstract preparties of numbers. This work is a specimen, in method, arrangement, style, and typography, of the new series.

NEW INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC. This work is constructed on the principle, that every operation in Arithmetic has reference to the unit 1. The whole subject is treated with reference to this fact. The work differs essentially from the one which preceded it. It is, indeed, a new development of the subject, and is confidently commended to the notice of teachers.

ELEMENTS OF WRITTEN ARETHMETIC. This is a new work, designed as a Practical Introduction to the study of Arithmetic. It explains the operations of Arithmetic by Practical Examples, profully selected a graded. It imbraces the five fundamental rules, Common and Decimal Fractions, and Denominate Numbers.

PRACTICAL ARTICATIO. This work is a carefully revised and improved edition of the New School Arithmetic. Many changes were found necessary, in the old work, to bring it into harmony with the other parts of the New Series. It was, therefore, deemed best to remodel it, and to give to it a new name—that it might not be confounded with previous editions, and that it might share in the many improvements which have been introduced into the New Series.

UNIVERSITY ARITHMETIC. The object of this work is to teach the general principles and science of Numbers, and also to extend their applications, not to change the method of application—these and should be the same.